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It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia, and nervous diseases in adults and children.

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(Chinese Daily Press)

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Documents translated from or into Chinese or Colloquial Chinese.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Monday, 8th Nov.—
6 p.m.—Hongkong Corinthian Yacht Club, Annual General Meeting.
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Wednesday, 24th Nov.—
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FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,
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[1107]

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL BY
By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE,
Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flower Land," etc.

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The recent visits to Great Britain of men prominently associated with the Japanese shipbuilding industry have drawn attention to the progress which is being made in the number and tonnage of vessels being launched from Japanese yards. It is only natural, at a time when the shipbuilding resources of the nations on which Japan has in past years relied for important additions to her fleet are absorbed in war work, that she should make an effort to supply her requirements from native yards. The recent activity in Japanese shipbuilding is to be attributed partly to this fact and partly to the scarcity of tonnage arising out of the large number of merchant ships employed in Government service by the Allies, and the disappearance of the German merchant flag from the sea. It is stated that there are at the present time some 50 merchant ships under construction for Japanese shipping companies which are inaugurating new services.

WORK IN HAND.

Ample evidence has been recently furnished that even if the Japanese shipbuilding industry is only in the stage when native yards are capable of repeating the designs of ships for which orders have been placed with British and other shipbuilders, the capacity for output has been considerably improved. Since the war both Government establishments and private yards have carried out warship contracts. In merchant shipbuilding the Osaka Iron Works have recently received some important orders. These include six ships of 12,000 tons each and 42ft. long, which are being built on the Isherwood system for the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, one steamer of 8,500 tons deadweight for the Mitsui Company, and 12 two-deck steamers of 5,250 tons deadweight. The company have also obtained an order for two dredgers from the Whampoa Conservancy Board, Shanghai. The securing of these contracts has made it necessary to provide two new berths at the company's yard at Innoshima for the building of the twelve 5,250-ton boats. The vessels for the Osaka Shosen Kaisha will be built at the Osaka yard. The Mitsubishi yard has also obtained some new contracts which include four 7,500-ton ships, while three ships of similar tonnage are under construction at Kawasaki; and the yards at Kobe, Harima, and Fuji Nagata have also full order books.

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Although the Osaka Company obtained the orders for the two dredgers referred to in competition with foreign builders, the progress which has been made by the industry in Japan is largely due to the measure of protection given by the subsidy system, as the subsidy can be paid only on ships which have been built in native yards; and it will be many years before the Japanese industry will be in a position to tender successfully against European shipbuilders. It is true that many of those engaged in responsible positions in Japanese establishments have been trained in British and other yards and that the supply of trained men from this source is being steadily increased. It is also the fact that labour in Japan can be obtained at a far lower cost than in other countries; but against this has to be set the disadvantage that much of this labour is unskilled, and that man for man it is, even when the same degree of skill has been obtained, less efficient than that of older shipbuilding nations. Another adverse factor from the point of view of competition on an international basis is the high cost of materials owing to the fact that most of them have to be imported. At the present time there is, of course, great difficulty in obtaining deliveries of shipbuilding materials, and prices are higher, so that the cost of shipbuilding, which for a 5,000-ton vessel was 145 yen per ton before the war, has now risen to 180 yen, and even higher quotations have been recorded. One curious feature of the trade in shipbuilding materials is that before the war it was often possible to buy British material, particularly pig iron, through German agents in Japan at a lower cost than by placing orders direct with the British manufacturer.

It has been stated that the ships built in Japanese yards are largely repetitions of designs which have been made available through the placing of orders with British shipowners, but if the time has not yet arrived for advances in naval architecture to be credited to Japan, there is one feature, the internal arrangement and decoration of ships, in which Japanese builders have certainly effected improvements. The present burst of activity in Japanese yards is clearly the outcome of the commercial conditions created by the war, and while the industry will continue to make progress in future years, it will be by rapid strides than are now being taken.

Times Engineering Supplement.

CHINA AND MUNITIONS.

PLANS FOR INCREASING THE OUTPUT.

Although iron-works and armaments have been established in the land—says the *Peking Daily News*—the ammunition now used here is largely imported from foreign countries. The Minister of War ascribes this state of affairs not so much to the lack of funds for enlarging the arsenals as to the lack of the skillful men to undertake the manufacture, and he is now contemplating the establishment of an institution at Shanghai for training specialists in connection with the armament work. The Ministry has given instructions to the different organs of the Central Government requesting them to wire to the various provinces to search for men with the required technical knowledge. The Minister holds the view that there may be some returned students who are qualified in this line, and these should be employed by the Government. Proclamations to the effect will soon be despatched to the authorities of the provinces by the Central Government.

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO FUND.

The following is the subscription list to date—

Total acknowledged to the 23rd October, 1915 \$7,742.63

Since received—
Ladies' Bridge Book (Peak) per Mrs. C. McL. Messrs. 16.25

List No. 41:—
T.W.H.C.M.G.B. \$ 5.00

H.P.W. 10.00
O.D.W. 5.00

Anon. 5.00
R.E. St. A. 2.00

C.M. 2.00
G.A.H. 5.00

A.H.C. 3.00
F.A. 3.00

J.B. 3.00
C.B.J. 3.00

M.P. 2.00
Per South China Morning Post:—

Mr. D. S. Eddie \$ 1.00
D. D. 2.00

Sergt. Moore 2.00
Mrs. Moore 2.00

Mr. E. Howard 10.00
Amount expended to 23rd Oct. \$7,833.89

Balance in hand \$ 296.39

D. W. CRADDOCK,

Chairman.

About \$250 is required to allow of another consignment being sent. Who will assist in bringing this about?

The Hongkong Tramway Company have very kindly placed boxes on their tramcars for the reception of donations, and it is hoped that the general public will make good use of them thereby assisting the committee in keeping up the supply at frequent intervals. The committee take this opportunity of expressing their thanks to the Management of the Tramway Company for the help they are giving to the good cause.

DRUIDIC WORSHIP IN LONDON.

A MYSTIC SHINTO CHAIN.

In a street in Clapham which has nothing to distinguish it from countless other streets there stands in a garden, partly hidden by a high boarding, a house which resembles countless other suburban dwellings. But a notice-board at the gate informs the passer-by that the house is the Temple of the Universalist Church and he who, impelled by curiosity, ventures within will learn something of doctrines which are claimed to be those of the ancient Druids of Britain and Gaul, said to have been handed down through centuries of strife and persecution.

The temple proper is a large room in which stands on a dais, hidden by white, red, and blue curtains and covered by a cupola, an altar bearing a Celtic cross and a small red lamp which is the symbol of the Polar Star. On each side of the shrine and in front of the curtains are allegorical figures; beneath them, the Buddha. For the Druids state that their teaching is that of Gautama, as well as that of the Christ and of Mahomet, and that there is a living affinity between Druidism, Shintoism, Taoism, Mahayana (or Northern Buddhism), Gnostic Christianity, and Islam.

In this temple, decorated for the occasion with fruit and flowers, in an atmosphere heavily saturated by incense, the Universalists celebrated the festival of the Harvest Equinox which ended yesterday, and on Sunday evening Dr. MacGregor-Reid, "Chief Druid of Europe," spoke to his followers on the harvest of nature and its message to mankind, quoting at times from the Scriptures and at times from Lao-tse and other Eastern sages. His listeners belonged to many classes, and included several Chinese. The service was conducted by the "Dastur" of the South London Temple, wearing a monk-like habit and sandals, for the shrine, like a Mahomedan mosque, must not be approached in boots or shoes. The ritual is purely Oriental, the book used for public services being a compilation of texts of the holy book of Urvashi, as taught by the followers of Kadesh or Kapila the teacher.

AN UNLUCKY RELIC.

Many ancient relics connected with their past history are carefully cherished by these 20th century Druids, among them being a chain of stones of Oriental design, said to be 800 years old, to which a curious story is attached. The chain was stolen from the Chief Druid and sold by the thief to a collector. Shortly after buying it the collector's wife and daughter fell ill, and he attributed their illness to the chain, which he sold to a dealer. The latter in turn was pursued by ill-luck, and offered the chain to a Japanese dealer, who greatly surprised him by bluntly stating that he could not touch it, as it would be most unlucky. The Japanese dealer offered, however, on condition that the chain was placed by other hands in a sealed box to attempt to find the rightful owner. He advertised in the Japanese Press, and the "Chief Druid," who was then in China, happened to hear of it and was thus able to get it back. The chain, which somewhat resembles a rosary, is of Shinto origin.

Dr. MacGregor-Reid and his followers have at various times had considerable friction with the public and the authorities in this country, notably on account of their manifestations at Stonehenge, where many difficulties were placed in the way of their celebrating the solstice. But at Carnae in Brittany, another holy place of the Celtic Druids, they are free to do as they like, being very well received by the inhabitants and even by the Catholic priests of the district. The movement, which is of purely Celtic origin, has a large number of followers among the Celts of Brittany.—*The Times*.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

LEAVE.

1.—Reference Corps Order No. 2, dated 27th October, 1915, Private A. C. Dawson is granted leave of absence from 4th November, 1915, to 18th November, 1915, instead of as stated therein.

TRANSFER.

2.—Private P. J. Jennings from Signalling Section to Engineer Company, dated 3rd November, 1915.

PARADES.

3.—Parades for Thursday, 4th instant, 5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units (except Right Section M.G. Co. and Signalling Section), Squad drill and rifle exercises at Headquarters under Sergeant-Major Higby and Sergeant J. H. Ramsey.

REMAINDER: DETAIL.

4.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon:—On duty until this morning: H.K.V.R. On duty 4th to 11th instant: Scouts Company.

Office on duty: Lieut. Weill, P. of W. Camp, Kowloon:—

On duty to-night: Scouts Company. Officer on duty: Capt. Stewart.

On duty to-morrow: Scouts Co. Officer on duty: Lieut. Murphy.

Orderly Sergeant from 4th to 11th instant: Sergeant D. S. Cooper.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.O.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WARREN, C.O.R.E.V.E.

NEXT FOR DUTY.

PRISONERS OF WAR CAMP. Thursday, 11th instant, Sections 1 and 2 of "A" Company.

Friday, 12th instant, Sections 1 and 2 of "B" Company.

Saturday, 13th instant, Section 1 of "C" Company.

Sunday, 14th instant, Sections 3 and 4 of "A" Company.

Monday, 15th instant, Sections 3 and 4 of "B" Company.

Tuesday, 16th instant, Sections 2, 3, and 4 of "C" Company.

GUN CLUB HILL.

Thursday, 11th instant, Sections 3 and 4 of "A" Company.

Friday, 12th instant, Sections 3 and 4 of "B" Company.

Saturday, 13th instant, Sections 2, 3, and 4 of "C" Company.

Sunday, 14th instant, Sections 1 and 2 of "A" Company.

Monday, 15th instant, Sections 1 and 2 of "B" Company.

Tuesday, 16th instant, Section 1 of "C" Company.

Those guards will be in uniform and under arms throughout the day on which they go on duty.

MUSKETRY.

The following members of "A" Co. who were absent from parade on Sunday, the 31st October, without leave will parade at King's Park Range, on Saturday, the 6th instant, at 2.30 p.m. sharp, to fire Part I. of the Musketry Course. Dress: Drill order with Toposes.

—Ptes. A. C. Coppin, A. R. F. Raven, W. J. Hinton, E. J. Chapman, J. T. Morecki, E. M. Hazeland.

Members of "C" Co. with the exceptions hereunder mentioned will parade as follows.

Kowloon Residents. In front of the Dock Office, at 7.30 a.m., Taikoo Residents at Taikoo Dock, at 7.30 a.m.

Reminder on the Cricket Ground, at 7.30 a.m., on Sunday, the 7th instant. Dress: Drill order with Toposes.

Parade at 7.15 a.m. The following members will not attend:—Ptes. W. Robillard, E. M. French, S. Luck, A. R. Love, H. Macfarlane, E. Des Vaux, F. C. Goodman, A. Cavalier, W. Dickson, E. Irving, A. Keigwin, N. Marshall, S. Newall, J. Kinnaird, G. M. Shaw, and H. J. Sleat.

"B" Co. will parade on the Cricket Ground, on Sunday, the 14th November, at 7.30 a.m. Dress: Drill order with Toposes, haversacks and water-bottles (no pouches).

PARADES.

"A," "B," and "C" Companies will parade on the Cricket Ground, at 5.15 p.m., on Tuesday, the 9th inst. Dress: Drill order.

"D" Co. will parade at Volunteer Headquarters, on Tuesday, the 9th instant, at 5.15 p.m. under Sergeant-Major Cooke.

RECRUITS.

Recruits will parade on the Cricket Ground, on Monday, the 8th instant, and Thursday, the 11th instant, at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

SIGNALERS.

The following are transferred to the Signalling Section:—Sergeant E. V. Mitchell, Corp. A. Edwards, Ptes. H. E. Goldsmith, A. J. Carter, L. A. Cossart, J. Martin, W. Hill, J. W. Graham, C. J. Higginbotham, and J. A. Plummer.

Practices will be held at Volunteer Headquarters, on Monday, the 8th instant, Thursday, the 11th instant, and Friday, the 12th instant, at 5.15 p.m. Uniform must be worn. These members in possession of Morse and Semaphore flags will bring same.

POSTINGS.

Pte. D. S. Gubbay having joined is allotted Corps No. 546 and posted to Co. "C" Section 3.

Pte. W. J. Hodge having joined is allotted Corps No. 547 and posted to Co. "A" Section 1.

Pte. D. Clark having joined is allotted Corps No. 548 and posted to Co. "A" Section 2.

Pte. G. A. Pontreath having joined is allotted Corps No. 549 and posted to Co. "C" Section 4.

Pte. W. A. Stephens having joined is allotted Corps No. 550 and posted to Co. "B" Section 4.

Pte. J. Hunter having joined is allotted Corps No. 551 and posted to Co. "C" Section 3.

RESIGNATIONS.

Pte. W. H. Goulding, "C" Co. Section 4, is permitted to resign on medical certificate.

DRESS.

Caps instead of topees will be worn at all parades unless otherwise ordered.

Greatcoats will be served out to members on and after Thursday, the 11th instant, between the hours of 4.30 and 5.30 members attending guard: will be supplied first.

ISSUE OF STORES.

The Store at Volunteer Headquarters is open for the issue of stores on week days between the hours of 9 a.m. and 1 p.m., and 4 p.m. and 6 p.m., on Sundays between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

G. K. H. BRISTON, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

MUSKETRY COURSE.

The Commanders of the three Platoons warned to fire Part I on November 10th will see that any of their men who have little or no knowledge of the use of the Service Rifle to be used in the Course attend at the Central Police Station for instruction on Tuesday, November 10th, at 5.30 p.m.

PARADES.

November 4th.—All N.C. Officers.

PATROLS.

For all districts, as ordered.

JOINED.

H. Allen, C. Archer, A. Alurakis, V. France, and Vahali Curruen.

F. C. JENKIN.

D.S.P. (Reserve).

THE RECENT LEGATION OUTRAGE.

PERPETRATOR STILL AT LARGE.

The Chinese who shot and wounded Mr. Chang, of the Chinese Legation, Tokyo, still remain at large. The metropolitan police are making great efforts to catch him, and are said to know who he is. According to the *Asahi*, he is one Wu Hsien-poi, hailing from Hunan, the native place of General Chen Chi-mei, one of the most prominent revolutionary leaders. Wu is a close friend of Shen Ting-yi, who was arrested as a suspect. Wu came to Japan in July last, and has since been staying at the Tokyo-kan, a hotel in Kanda. It is stated that as soon as the proposal for the resuscitation of the old regime in China was made, this man identified himself with the promotion of movements in opposition to the Imperialist cause in China. Wu having no financial means to flee to any distant place, it is expected that he is still in hiding somewhere in the capital. He is about 25 years old, and is said to be of Japanese appearance.

THE ORDER OF THE EXCELLENT CROP.

[The King has been pleased to give and grant unto the undermentioned gentleman his Majesty's Royal Licence and authority to wear a decoration which has been conferred upon him by the President of the Republic of China in recognition of valuable services rendered by him: Third Class of the Order of the Excellent Crop, Frederic William Maze, Esq.—From *The London Gazette*.]

The land will soon be full of those who wear B.C.s and D.S.O.s. After their names; and K.C.B. Will be as common as degrees:

(Not that they don't deserve to get them; You'll never say so, when you've met them; But when the deeds of all are splendid, The Honours List must get extended.)

When every other man you meet Posters the alphabet complete (Or nearly so), and Sladen rages At adding on a hundred pages:

To "Who's Who!" each succeeding year, There's just one honour which, I fear, Might even worry him and you (Although no doubt it's fully due). Yes! probably you'll puzzle by By Frederic William Maze, E.C.

"E.C."? You feel quite at a loss To guess its meaning. "Edward Cross"? There's no such thing. Then, p'raps, Extreme:

Courage may be these letters' theme? You're wrong again; you'll never guess. (No more should I; I must confess. But then I read it in *The Times*. The other morning—hence these rhymes.)

It means—all argument to stop— The Order of the Excellent Crop! You seem surprised; you even beg Me not to try to pull your leg:

"The Excellent Crop, indeed! what next? Who ever heard..." Now, don't be vexed, Or ask me what on earth it means, And if it has to do with beans, Or yet if those who hold it share The way that soldiers cut their hair!

This highly curious dignity I'm bound to say can never be Won at Plug Streets or Neave Chapelles, Or even in the Dardanelles; It grows not in the fields of France, Far, far away in China seas.

"Maritime Customs," if you please, Dora and the ever watchful care Of English eyes; and everywhere That ships pass in or ships pass out, F. W. Maze goes round about.

To see they pay their proper dues; Hence this exhilarating news A transitory first affords For China's President rewards His service thus. And who shall laugh? (Beyond this little bit of chaff)

For duty done is duty done, Whether you play the frightful Hun, Or in the Customs pass your life, Far from the trench's endless strife, Honours well won they all may wear

Who fight by land or sea or air; They "do their bit" in various ways, —And so does Frederic William Maze!

ARGENT in *The Evening Show*.

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CHINA AND MUNITIONS.

PLANS FOR INCREASING THE OUTPUT.

Although iron-works and arsenals have been established in the land—says the *Peking Daily News*—the ammunition now used here is largely imported from foreign countries. The Minister of War ascribes this state of affairs not so much to the lack of funds for enlarging the arsenals as to the lack of the skillful men to undertake the manufacture, and he is now contemplating the establishment of an institution at Shanghai for training specialists in connection with the arsenal work. The Ministry has given instructions to the different organs of the Central Government requesting them to wire to the various provinces to search for men with the required technical knowledge. The Minister holds the view that there may be some returned students who are qualified in this line, and these should be employed by the Government. Proclamations to the effect will soon be despatched to the authorities of the provinces by the Central Government.

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO FUND.

The following is the subscription list to date:—

Total acknowledged to the 23rd October, 1915	\$7,742.69
Since received:—	
Ladies' Bridge Book (Peak)	
per Mrs. C. McI. Messrs.	18.20
List No. 43:—	
T.W.H.C.M.G.B.	5.00
H.P.W.	10.00
C.D.W.	5.00
Anon.	5.00
R.E. St. A.	2.00
C.M.	2.00
G.A.H.	5.00
A.H.C.	3.00
F.A.	3.00
J.B.	3.00
C.B.J.	3.00
M.P.	2.00

Per South China Morning Post:—	
Mr. D. S. Eddie	\$1.00
D. D.	2.00
Sergt. Moore	2.00
Mrs. Moore	2.00
Mr. E. Howard	7.00
	10.00
	\$7,823.89
Amount expended to 23rd Oct.	7,527.50
Balance in hand	\$ 296.39

D. W. CRADDOCK,

Chairman.

About \$250 is required to allow of another consignment being sent. Who will assist in bringing this about? The Hongkong Tramway Company have very kindly placed boxes on their trams for the reception of donations, and it is hoped that the general public will make good use of them, thereby assisting the committee in keeping up the supply at frequent intervals. The committee take this opportunity of expressing their thanks to the Management of the Tramway Company for the help they are giving to the good cause.

DRUIDIC WORSHIP IN LONDON.

A MYSTIC SHINTO CHAIN.

In a street in Clapham which has nothing to distinguish it from countless other streets there stands in a garden, partly hidden by a high boarding, a house which resembles countless other suburban dwellings. But a notice-board at the gate informs the passer-by that the house is the Temple of the Universalist Church and he who, impelled by curiosity, ventures within will learn something of doctrines which are claimed to be those of the ancient Druids of Britain and Gaul, said to have been handed down through centuries of strife and persecution.

The temple proper is a large room in which stands on a dais, hidden by white, red, and blue curtains and covered by a cupola, an altar bearing a Celtic cross and a small red lamp which is the symbol of the Polar Star. On each side of the shrine and in front of the curtains are allegorical figures; beneath them, the Buddha. For the Druids state that their teaching is that of Gautama, as well as that of the Christ and of Mahomet, and that there is a living affinity between Druidism, Shintoism, Taoism, Mahayana (or Northern Buddhism), Gnostic Christianity, and Islam.

In this temple, decorated for the occasion with fruit and flowers, in an atmosphere heavily saturated by incense, the Universalists celebrated the festival of the Harvest Equinox which ended yesterday, and on Sunday evening Dr. MacGregor-Reid, "Chief Druid of Europe," spoke to his followers on the harvest of nature and its message to mankind, quoting at times from the Scriptures and at times from Lao-tse and other Eastern sages. His listeners belonged to many classes, and included several Chinese. The service was conducted by the "Dastur" of the South London Temple, wearing a monk-like habit and sandals, for the shrine, like a Mahomedan mosque, must not be approached in boots or shoes. The ritual is purely Oriental, the book used for public services being a compilation of texts of the holy book of Urvah, as taught by the followers of Kadesh or Kapila the teacher.

AN UNLUCKY BELIC.

Many ancient relics connected with their past history are carefully cherished by these 20th century Druids, among them being a chain of stones of Oriental design, said to be 800 years old, to which a curious story is attached. The chain was stolen from the Chief Druid and sold by the thief to a collector. Shortly after buying it the collector's wife and daughter fell ill, and he attributed their illness to the chain, which he sold to a dealer. The latter in turn was pursued by ill-luck, and offered the chain to a Japanese dealer, who greatly surprised him by bluntly stating that he could not touch it, as it would be most unlucky. The Japanese dealer offered, however, on condition, that the chain was placed by other hands in a sealed box to attempt to find the rightful owner. He advertised in the Japanese Press, and the "Chief Druid," who was then in China, happened to hear of it and was thus able to get it back. The chain, which somewhat resembles a rosary, is of Shinto origin.

Dr. MacGregor-Reid and his followers have at various times had considerable friction with the public and the authorities in this country, notably on account of their manifestations at Stonehenge, where many difficulties were placed in the way of their celebrating the solstice. But at Carnac in Brittany, another holy place of the Celtic Druids, they are free to do as they like, being very well received by the inhabitants and even by the Catholic priests of the district. The movement, which is of purely Celtic origin, has a large number of followers among the Celts of Brittany.—*The Times.*

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY MAJOR-GEN. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

- LEAVE.**
1.—Reference Corps Order No. 2, dated 27th October, 1915, Private A. C. Davidson is granted leave of absence from 4th November, 1915, to 18th November, 1915, instead of as stated therein.
- TRANSFER.**
2.—Private P. J. Jennings from Signaling Section to Engineer Company, dated 3rd November, 1915.
- PARADES.**
3.—Parades for Thursday, 4th instant. 5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units (except Right Section M.G. Co. and Signaling Section), Squad drill and rifle exercises at Headquarters under Sergeant-Major Highy and Sergeant J. H. Ramsay.
Remainder: Nil.
- DETAILS.**
4.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon:—
On duty until this morning: H.K.V.R. Company.
On duty 4th to 11th instant: Scouts Company.
Officer on duty: Lieut. Weall.
P. of W. Camp, Kowloon:—
On duty to-night: Scouts Company.
Officer on duty: Capt. Stewart.
On duty to-morrow: Scouts Co.
Officer on duty: Lieut. Murphy.
Orderly Sergeant from 4th to 11th instant: Sergeant D. S. Cooper.
G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C.H.K.V.R.

- NEXT FOR DUTY.**
PRISONERS OF WAR CAMP.
Thursday, 11th instant, Sections 1 and 2 of "A" Company.
Friday, 12th instant, Sections 1 and 2 of "B" Company.
Saturday, 13th instant, Section 1 of "C" Company.
Sunday, 14th instant, Sections 3 and 4 of "A" Company.
Monday, 15th instant, Sections 3 and 4 of "B" Company.
Tuesday, 16th instant, Sections 2, 3, and 4 of "C" Company.
GUN CLUB HILL.
Thursday, 11th instant, Sections 3 and 4 of "A" Company.
Friday, 12th instant, Sections 3 and 4 of "B" Company.
Saturday, 13th instant, Sections 2, 3, and 4 of "C" Company.
Sunday, 14th instant, Sections 1 and 2 of "A" Company.
Monday, 15th instant, Sections 1 and 2 of "B" Company.
Tuesday, 16th instant, Section 1 of "C" Company.
These guards will be in uniform and under arms throughout the day on which they go on duty.

MUSKETRY.
The following members of "A" Co. who were absent from parade, on Sunday, the 31st October, without leave will parade at King's Park Range, on Saturday, the 6th instant, at 2.30 p.m. sharp, to fire Part I. of the Musketry Course. Dress: Drill order with Topees:—
Ptes. A. C. Coppin, A. R. F. Haven, J. W. J. Hinton, E. J. Chapman, J. T. Merceki, E. M. Hazeland.

Members of "C" Co. with the exceptions hereunder mentioned will parade as follows. Kowloon Residents. In front of the Dock Office, at 7.30 a.m., Tai Kok Residents at Tai Kok Dock, at 7.30 a.m. Remainder on the Cricket Ground, at 7.30 a.m., on Sunday, the 7th instant. Dress: Drill order with Topees, haversacks and water-bottles filled (no pouches), and proceed by launch to Kowloon City. Food will be taken in haversacks. All exempted members must parade unless employed on Government or Military duties between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. on the 7th instant, in which case a certificate to that effect must be sent to the O.C. "C" Co. three days in advance. Lieut. Evan-Jones and 2nd Lieut. Hancock are detailed for supervision at the Butts. Ptes. A. G. Coppin, A. R. F. Haven, W. J. Hinton, E. J. Chapman, J. T. Merceki, and E. M. Hazeland are detailed for duty at the Butts. A special tram will leave The Peak at 7.15 a.m. The following members will not attend:—Ptes. W. Robillard, E. M. French, S. Luck, A. R. Lowe, H. Macfarlane, E. Des Vaux, F. C. Goodman, A. Cavalier, W. Dickson, E. Irving, A. Keigwin, N. Marshall, S. Newall, J. Kinnaird, G. M. Shaw, and H. J. Slant.

"B" Co. will parade on the Cricket Ground, on Sunday, the 14th November, at 7.30 a.m. Dress: Drill order with Topees, haversacks and water-bottles (no pouches).

PARADES.
"A," "B," and "C" Companies will parade on the Cricket Ground, at 5.15 p.m., on Tuesday, the 9th inst. Dress: Drill order.
"D" Co. will parade at Volunteer Headquarters, on Tuesday, the 9th instant, at 5.15 p.m., under Sergeant-Major Cooke.

RECRUITS.
Recruits will parade on the Cricket Ground, on Monday, the 8th instant, and Thursday, the 11th instant, at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

EXERCISES.
The following are transferred to the Signaling Section:—Sergeant E. V. Mitchellmore, Lieut. Sergeant W. J. Crawford, Corp. A. Edwards, Ptes. H. E. Goldsmith, A. J. Carter, L. A. Cossart, J. Martin, W. Hill, J. W. Graham, C. J. Higginsbotham, and J. A. Plummer. Practices will be held at Volunteer Headquarters, on Monday, the 8th instant, Thursday, the 11th instant, and Friday, the 12th instant, at 5.15 p.m. Uniform must be worn. These members in possession of Morse and Semaphore flags will bring same.

POSTINGS.
Pte. D. S. Gubbar having joined is allotted Corps No. 546 and posted to Co. "C" Section 3.
Pte. W. J. Hodge having joined is allotted Corps No. 547 and posted to Co. "A" Section 1.
Pte. D. Clark having joined is allotted Corps No. 648 and posted to Co. "A" Section 2.
Pte. G. A. Pentreath having joined is allotted Corps No. 549 and posted to Co. "C" Section 4.

Pte. W. A. Stephens having joined is allotted Corps No. 550 and posted to Co. "B" Section 4.
Pte. J. Hunter having joined is allotted Corps No. 551 and posted to Co. "C" Section 3.

RESIGNATIONS.
Pte. W. H. Goulding, "C" Co. Section 4, is permitted to resign on medical certificate.

DRESS.
Caps instead of topees will be worn at all parades unless otherwise ordered. Greatcoats will be served out to members on and after Thursday, the 11th instant; between the hours of 4.30 and 5.30 members attending guard will be supplied first.

ISSUE OF STORES.
The Store at Volunteer Headquarters is open for the issue of stores on week days between the hours of 9 a.m. and 1 p.m., and 4 p.m. and 6 p.m., on Saturdays between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.
G. K. H. BRUTON, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

MUSKETRY COURSE.

The Commanders of the three Platoons named to fire Part I. on November 10th will see that any of their men who have little or no knowledge of the use of the Service Rifle to be used in the Course attend at the Central Police Station for instruction on Tuesday, November 9th, at 5.30 p.m.

PARADES.
November 4th.—All N.C. Officers. For all districts, as ordered.

JOINED.
H. Allen, C. Archer, A. Alurakin, V. Franco, and Nahab Curruem.
F. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (Reserve).

THE RECENT LEGATION OUTFRAGE.

PERPETRATOR STILL AT LARGE.

The Chinese, who shot and wounded Mr. Chang, of the Chinese Legation, Tokyo, still remains at large. The metropolitan police are making great efforts to catch him, and are said to know who he is. According to the *Asahi*, he is one Wu Hsien-pei, hailing from Hunan, the native place of General Chen Chi-moi, one of the most prominent revolutionary leaders. Wu is a close friend of Shen Ting-yi, who was arrested as a suspect. Wu came to Japan in July last, and has since been staying at the Tokyo-Kan, a hotel in Kanda. It is stated that as soon as the proposal for the resuscitation of the old regime in China was made, this man identified himself with the promotion of movements in opposition to the Imperialist cause in China. Wu having no financial means to flee to any distant place, it is expected that he is still in hiding somewhere in the capital. He is about 23 years old, and is said to be of Japanese appearance.

THE ORDER OF THE EXCELLENT CROP.

[The King has been pleased to give and grant unto the undermentioned gentleman his Majesty's Royal licence and authority to wear a decoration which has been conferred upon him by the President of the Republic of China in recognition of valuable services rendered by him: Third Class of the Order of the Excellent Crop, Frederic William Maze, Esq.—From *The London Gazette*.]

The land will soon be full of those who wear B.C.s and D.S.O.s. After their names; and K.C.B.s. Will be as common as degrees: (Not that they don't deserve to get them, You'll never say so when you've met them; But when the deeds of all are splendid, The Honours List must get extended.) When every other man you meet Posterscribes the alphabet complete (Or nearly so), and Sladen rages At adding on a hundred pages To "Who's Who?" each succeeding year, There's just one honour which, I fear, Might even worry him and you (Although no doubt it's fully due). Yes! I probably you'll puzzle by By Frederic William Maze, E.C. "E.C." "I feel quite at a loss To guess its meaning, 'Edward Cross'?" There's no such thing. Then, praps, "Extreme Courage" may be these letters' theme? You're wrong again; you'll never guess. (No more should I, I must confess, But then I read it in *The Times* The other morning—hence these rhymes.) It means—all argument to stop—The Order of the Excellent Crop! You seem surprised; you even beg Me not to try to pull your leg; "The Excellent Crop, indeed! what next? Who ever heard...?" Now, don't be vexed, Or ask me what on earth it means, And if it has to do with beans, Or yet if those who hold it share The way that soldiers out their hair! This highly curious Dignity I'm bound to say can never be Won at Plug Streets or Neave Chapelles, Or even in the Dardanelles; It grows not in the fields of France, ... It emanates from High Finance! Far, far away in China seas, "Maritime Customs," if you please, Demand the ever watchful care Of English eyes; and everywhere That ships pass in or ships pass out, F. W. Maze goes round about To see they pay their proper dues; Hence this exhilarating news A transitory jest affords, For China's President rewards His service thus. And who shall laugh? (Beyond this little bit of chaff) For duty done is duty done, Whether you play the frightful Hun, Or in the Customs pass your life, Far from the trench's endless strife; Honours well won they all may wear Who fight by land or sea or air; They "do their bit" in various ways, —And so does Frederic William Maze! ARREST in *The Paving Show*.

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.
PUBLIC SCHOOL BATTALION.
THE ADMIRALTY have given
Official permission for raising a
Battalion of 1,000 men, which will be
strictly limited to Public School or
University men and who will serve
together as a Unit.
Training is now going forward.
Applicants desiring to enrol should
apply at once to
ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION,
8, 7 and 8, Old Road Street, W.
God Save The King.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

ACCESSORIES
FOR MOTOR-CYCLISTS:
Horns, Speedometers "Sphinx"
and "Lodge" Flags, Belts,
Repair Outfits, Tyres, and
many other necessary fittings.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
4, Des Voeux Road Central.
Phone 27.

No. 17,935. 號五十三百九千七萬一第 日七十二月九年卯乙 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4TH, 1915. 四拜禮 號四月一十國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

TO ARRIVE.	
Nov. 7th.	The English mail, per s.s. SARDINIA.
TO DEPART.	
Nov. 4th.	Europe via Siberia, at 4 p.m., per s.s. POLYNESIA.
Nov. 5th.	Straits, Borneo, Ceylon, Aden, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 11 a.m., per s.s. NOVARA.
Nov. 6th.	Straits, Colombo, Port Said, Marseilles and United Kingdom, at 11 a.m., per s.s. FRANKLIN MARU.
Nov. 6th.	Europe via Siberia, at 5 p.m., per s.s. LEONOR.
Nov. 9th.	Europe via Siberia, at 11 a.m., per s.s. CHUO MARU.
Nov. 9th.	Shanghai, North China, Japan and Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America and Canada via San Francisco, and United Kingdom via Canada, at 11 a.m., per s.s. CHUO MARU.
Nov. 9th.	Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m., per s.s. YAMAGUCHI.
Nov. 10th.	Japan via Moji, Honolulu, Hilo, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salina Cruz, Panama, Callao, Arica, Iquique, Valparaiso and Colon, at 11 a.m., per s.s. SAITO MARU.
Nov. 11th.	Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, and United Kingdom via Canada, at 11 a.m., per s.s. SHIMIZU MARU.
Nov. 18th.	Straits, Colombo, Port Said, London and United Kingdom, at 11 a.m., per s.s. HIRANO MARU.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to and from the Coast Ports, Manila, Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice on the last page of this issue.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Residing, 9th December, 1914. [724]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
1.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
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INTIMATIONS

The VICTROLA

ENABLES YOU TO PLAY MUSIC TO SUIT EVERY MOOD.



EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S.

[31-4]

ASAHI BEER.

THE DAI NIPPON BREWERY



ASAHI BEER CO. TOKIO JAPAN.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

HONGKONG.



香港中外新報
CHUNG NGOI SAN PO
(Chinese Daily Press)

PUBLISHED DAILY

Is the oldest and still immeasurably the best
Advertising medium among the
Native Community.
Established for over FIFTY YEARS
Circulates largely throughout Southern China
Indo-China etc

Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can
be obtained at the Office, 10A, Des Voeux Road
Central, Hongkong, 131, Fleet Street, London
or from the different Agents

Documents translated from or into Classical
or Colloquial Chinese.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Monday, 6th Nov.—
6 p.m.—Hongkong Corinthian Yacht Club,
Annual General Meeting.
8 p.m.—Mr. Maurice E. Bandmann at the
Theatre Royal—Horace Goldin and Com-
pany.

Monday, 22nd Nov.—
Noon—Hongkong Cotton Spinning Weaving
& Dyeing Co., Ltd., Meeting of Members
at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson
& Co., Ltd.

Wednesday, 24th Nov.—
Noon—Gardes & Co., Ltd., Meeting of the
Creditors.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

[15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[1107]

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL BY

By OHAN. J. MALCOMBE,

Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs
Service, Author of "The Mystic
Flowery Land," etc.

THE VOLUME, which consists of 48
Pages, and includes a Sketch Map
of historical interest showing the disposi-
tion of the Forces at the battle of Kweilin,
is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART,
G.O.M.G., and Dr. A. REYNOLDS.

Its description of Chinese Social
Customs and Superstitions, combined
with the insight it gives into political
conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN
OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for
presentation to friends at home.

PRICE 2s. 6d.

To be obtained from Messrs. KULLER
WALSH, Ltd., Messrs. BROWN & Co., or
from the Printers and Publishers, at
"THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

ON SALE

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE

AT HONGKONG

FOR

DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY

On the Day Preceding the Departure of the
English Mails from the Year of the Closing
of the Indian Mints to the Free Coinage of
Silver

FROM 1893 TO 1909;

ALSO

RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD
LEAF, BAR SILVER (from 1900),
and other Useful Information.

PRICE: 11 Cash.

On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office or
Local Booksellers.

SHIPBUILDING IN JAPAN.

The recent visits to Great Britain of
men prominently associated with the
Japanese shipbuilding industry have
drawn attention to the progress which is
being made in the number and tonnage
of vessels being launched from Japanese
yards. It is only natural, at a time when
the shipbuilding resources of the nations
on which Japan has in past years relied
for important additions to her fleet are
absorbed in war work, that she should
make an effort to supply her requirements
from native yards. The recent activity
in Japanese shipbuilding is to be at-
tributed partly to this fact and partly to
the scarcity of tonnage arising out of the
large number of merchant ships employ-
ed in Government service by the Allies,
and the disappearance of the German mer-
chant flag from the sea. It is stated that
there are at the present time some 50 mer-
chant ships under construction for
Japanese shipping companies which are
inaugurating new service.

WORK IN HAND.

Ample evidence has been recently
furnished that even if the Japanese ship-
building industry is only in the stage
when native yards are capable of repeat-
ing the designs of ships for which orders
have been placed with British and other
shipbuilders, the capacity for output has
been considerably improved. Since the
war both Government establishments and
private yards have carried out warship
contracts. In merchant shipbuilding the
Osaka Iron Works have recently received
some important orders. These include six
ships of 12,000 tons each and 425 ft. long,
which are being built on the Isherwood
system for the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, one
steamer of 8,500 tons deadweight for the
Mitsui Company, and 12 two-deck steamers
of 5,250 tons deadweight. The company
have also obtained an order for two dred-
gers from the Whampoa Conservancy
Board, Shanghai. The securing of these
contracts has made it necessary to provide
two new berths at the company's yard at
Inoshima for the building of the twelve
5,250-ton boats. The vessels for the Osaka
Shosen Kaisha will be built at the Osaka
yard. The Mitsubishi yard has also ob-
tained some new contracts which include
four 7,500-ton ships, while three ships of
similar tonnage are under construction at
Kawasaki; and the yards at Kobe,
Harima, and Fuji Nagata have also full
order books.

THE SUBSIDY SYSTEM.

Although the Osaka Company obtained
the order for the two dredgers referred
to in competition with foreign builders,
the progress which has been made by the
industry in Japan is largely due to the
measure of protection given by the sub-
sidy system, as the subsidy can be paid
only on ships which have been built in
native yards; and it will be many years
before the Japanese industry will be in a
position to tender successfully against
European shipbuilders. It is true that
many of those engaged in responsible posi-
tions in Japanese establishments have been
trained in British and other yards, and
that the supply of trained men from this
source is being steadily increased. It is
also the fact that labour in Japan can be
obtained at a far lower cost than in other
countries; but against this has to be set
the disadvantage that much of this labour
is unskilled, and that man for man it is,
even when the same degree of skill has
been obtained, less efficient than that in
older shipbuilding nations. Another ad-
verse factor from the point of view of com-
petition on an international basis is the
high cost of materials owing to the fact
that most of them have to be imported.
At the present time there is, of course,
great difficulty in obtaining deliveries of
shipbuilding materials, and prices are
higher, so that the cost of shipbuilding,
which for a 5,000-ton vessel was 145 yen
per ton before the war, has now risen to
180 yen, and even higher quotations have
been recorded. One curious feature
of the trade in shipbuilding materials is
that before the war it was often possible
to buy British material, particularly pig
iron, through German agents in Japan at
a lower cost than by placing orders direct
with the British manufacturer.

It has been stated that the ships built
in Japanese yards are largely repetitions
of designs which have been made available
through the placing of orders with British
shipbuilders, but if the time has not yet
arrived for advances in naval architecture
to be credited to Japan, there is one
feature, the internal arrangement and
decoration of ships, in which Japanese build-
ers have certainly effected improvements.
The present burst of activity in Japanese
yards is clearly the outcome of the com-
mercial conditions created by the war, and
while the industry will continue to make
progress in future years, it will be by less
rapid strides than are now being taken.
Times Engineering Supplement.

CHINA AND MUNITIONS.

PLANS FOR INCREASING THE OUTPUT.

Although iron-works and arsenals have
been established in the land—says the
Peking Daily News—the ammunition now
used here is largely imported from
foreign countries. The Minister of War
ascribes this state of affairs not so much
to the lack of funds for enlarging the
arsenals as to the lack of the skilled men
to undertake the manufacture, and he is
now contemplating the establishment of
an institution at Shanghai for training
specialists in connection with the arsenal
work. The Ministry has given instructions
to the different organs of the Central
Government requesting them to wire to
the various provinces to search for men
with the required technical knowledge.
The Minister holds the view that there
may be some returned students who are
qualified in this line, and these should be
employed by the Government. Proclama-
tions to the effect will soon be despatched
to the authorities of the provinces by the
Central Government.

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO FUND.

The following is the subscription list to date—

Total acknowledged to the 23rd October, 1915	\$7,742.69
Since received:—	
Ladies' Bridge Book (Peak)	
per Mrs. C. McI. Messers.	16.29
List No. 43:—	
T.W.H.O.M.G.B.	5.00
H.P.W.	10.00
O.D.W.	5.00
Anon.	5.00
R.E. St. A.	2.00
C.M.	2.00
G.A.H.	5.00
A.H.C.	3.00
F.A.	3.00
J.B.	3.00
C.B.J.	3.00
M.P.	2.00
Per South China Morning Post:—	
Mr. D. S. Eddie	1.00
D. D.	2.00
Sergt. Moore	2.00
Mrs. Moore	2.00
Mr. E. Howard	10.00
	7.00
	\$7,823.89
Amount expended to 23rd Oct.	7,527.50
Balance in hand	\$ 296.39

D. W. CRADDOCK,

Chairman.

About \$250 is required to allow of an-
other consignment being sent. Who will
assist in bringing this about?
The Hongkong Tramway Company have
very kindly placed boxes on their tram-
cars for the reception of donations, and it
is hoped that the general public will make
good use of them, thereby assisting the
committee in keeping up the supply at
frequent intervals. The committee take
this opportunity of expressing their
thanks to the Management of the Tram-
way Company for the help they are giving
to the good cause.

DRUIDIC WORSHIP IN LONDON.

A MYSTIC SHINTO CHAIN.

In a street in Clapham which has no-
thing to distinguish it from countless
other streets there stands in a garden,
partly hidden by a high boarding, a house
which resembles countless other suburban
dwellings. But a notice-board at the gate
informs the passer-by that the house is the
Temple of the Universalist Church and he
who, impelled by curiosity, ventures with-
in will learn something of doctrines which
are claimed to be those of the ancient
Druids of Britain and Gaul, said to have
been handed down through centuries of
strife and persecution.

The temple proper is a large room in
which stands on a dais, hidden by white,
red, and blue curtains and covered by a
cupola, an altar bearing a Celtic cross and
a small red lamp which is the symbol of
the Polar Star. On each side of the shrine
and in front of the curtains are allegorical
figures; beneath them, the Buddha. For
the Druids state that their teaching is that
of Gautama as well as that of the
Christ and of Mahomet, and that there is
a living affinity between Druidism, Shin-
toism, Taoism, Mahayana (or Northern
Buddhism), Gnostic Christianity, and
Islam.

In this temple, decorated for the occa-
sion with fruit and flowers, in an atmo-
sphere heavily saturated by incense, the
Universalists celebrated the festival of the
Harvest, Equinox which ended yesterday
and on Sunday evening Dr. MacGregor-
Reid, "Chief Druid of Europe," spoke
to his followers on the harvest of nature
and its message to mankind, quoting at
times from the Scriptures and at times
from Lao-tse and other Eastern sages. His
listeners belonged to many classes, and in-
cluded several Chinese. The service was
conducted by the "Dastur" of the South
London Temple, wearing a monk-like
habit and sandals, for the shrine, like a
Mahomedan mosque, must not be ap-
proached in boots or shoes. The ritual
is purely Oriental, the book used for pub-
lic services being a compilation of texts of
the holy book of Uraval, as taught by the
followers of Kadesh or Kapila the teacher.

AN UNLUCKY RELIC.

Many ancient relics connected with
their past history are carefully cherished
by these 20th century Druids, among them
being a chain of stones of Oriental design,
said to be 800 years old, to which a curious
story is attached. The chain was stolen
from the Chief Druid and sold by the thief
to a collector. Shortly after buying it the
collector's wife and daughter fell ill, and
he attributed their illness to the chain,
which he sold to a dealer. The latter in turn
was pursued by ill-luck, and offered the
chain to a Japanese dealer, who greatly
surprised him by bluntly stating that he
could not touch it, as it would be most un-
lucky. The Japanese dealer offered, how-
ever, on condition that the chain was
placed by other hands in a sealed box to
attempt to find the rightful owner. He
advertised in the Japanese Press, and the
"Chief Druid," who was then in China,
happened to hear of it and was thus able
to get it back. The chain, which some-
what resembles a rosary, is of Shinto
origin.

Dr. MacGregor-Reid and his followers
have at various times had considerable
friction with the public and the authori-
ties in this country, notably on account
of their manifestations at Stonehenge,
where many difficulties were placed in the
way of their celebrating the solstice. But
at Carnae in Brittany, another holy place
of the Celtic Druids, they are free to do
as they like, being very well received by
the inhabitants and even by the Catholic
priests of the district. The movement,
which is of purely Celtic origin, has a
large number of followers among the Celts
of Brittany.—The Times.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

LEAVE.

1.—Reference Corps Order No. 2, dated
27th October, 1915, Private A. C.
Davison is granted leave of absence
from 4th November, 1915, to 18th
November, 1915, instead of as stated
therein.

TRANSFER.

2.—Private P. J. Jennings from Signal-
ling Section to Engineer Company,
dated 3rd November, 1915.

PARADES.

3.—Parades for Thursday, 4th instant:
5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units (except
Right Section M.G. Co. and Signal-
ling Section), Squad drill and rifle
exercises at Headquarters under
Sergeant-Major Higby and Sergeant
J. H. Ramsay.
Remainder: Nil.

DETAIL.

4.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon:—
On duty until this morning: H.K.V.I.
On duty 4th to 11th instant: Scouts
Company.
Officer on duty: Lieut. Weali.
P. of W. Camp, Kowloon:—
On duty to-night: Scouts Company.
Officer on duty: Capt. Stewart.
On duty to-morrow: Scouts Co.
Officer on duty: Lieut. Murphy.
Orderly Sergeant from 4th to 11th
instant: Sergeant D. S. Cooper.
G. E. Stewart, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C.H.K.V.B.

NEXT FOR DUTY.

PRISONERS OF WAR CAMP.
Thursday, 11th instant, Sections 1 and 2 of
"A" Company.
Friday, 12th instant, Sections 1 and 2 of
"A" Company.
Saturday, 13th instant, Section 1 of "C"
Company.
Sunday, 14th instant, Sections 3 and 4 of
"A" Company.
Monday, 15th instant, Sections 3 and 4 of
"B" Company.
Tuesday, 16th instant, Sections 2, 3, and 4
of "C" Company.

GUN CLUB HILL.

Thursday, 11th instant, Sections 3 and 4 of
"A" Company.
Friday, 12th instant, Sections 3 and 4 of
"B" Company.
Saturday, 13th instant, Sections 2, 3, and 4
of "C" Company.
Sunday, 14th instant, Sections 1 and 2 of
"A" Company.
Monday, 15th instant, Sections 1 and 2 of
"B" Company.
Tuesday, 16th instant, Section 1 of "C"
Company.

These guards will be in uniform and under
arms throughout the day on which they
go on duty.

MUSKETRY.

The following members of "A" Co. who
were absent from parade, on Sunday,
the 31st October, without leave will
parade at King's Park Range, on
Saturday, the 6th instant, at 2.30 p.m.
sharp, to fire Part I. of the Musketry
Course. Dress: Drill order with Topoes.
Ptes. A. C. Coppin, A. R. F. Haren,
W. J. Hinton, E. J. Chapman, J. T.
Merecki, E. M. Hazeland.
Members of "C" Co. with the exceptions
hereunder mentioned will parade as
follows. Kowloon Residents. In front
of the Dock Office, at 7.30 a.m., Tai-
koo Residents at Tai-ko Dock, at 7.30 a.m.
Remainder on the Cricket Ground, at
7.30 a.m., on Sunday, the 7th instant.
Dress: Drill order with Topoes havers-
acks and water-bottles filled (no
pouches), and proceed by launch to
Kowloon City. Food will be taken in
haversacks. All exempted members
must parade unless employed on Govern-
ment or Military duties between 7 a.m.
and 7 p.m. on the 7th instant, in which
case a certificate to that effect must be
sent to the O.C. "C" Co. three days
in advance. Lieut. Egan-Jones and 2nd
Lieut. Hancock are detailed for supervi-
sion at the Butts. Ptes. A. G. Coppin,
A. R. F. Haren, W. J. Hinton, E. J.
Chapman, J. T. Merecki, and E. M.
Hazeland are detailed for duty at the
Butts. A special tram will leave the
Peak at 7.15 a.m. The following mem-
bers will not attend:—Ptes. W.
Rouillard, E. M. French, S. Luck, A.
R. Love, H. Macfarlane, E. Des Vaux,
F. C. Goodman, A. Cavalier, W. Dick-
son, E. Irving, A. Kelgwin, N. Mar-
shall, S. Nowell, J. Kinnaird, G. M.
Shaw, and H. J. Slett.

"B" Co. will parade on the Cricket
Ground, on Sunday, the 14th November,
at 7.30 a.m. Dress: Drill order with
Topoes, haversacks and water-bottles (no
pouches).

PARADES.

"A," "B," and "C" Companies will
parade on the Cricket Ground, at 5.15
p.m., on Tuesday, the 9th inst. Dress:
Drill order.

"D" Co. will parade at Volunteer Head-
quarters, on Tuesday, the 9th instant,
at 5.15 p.m. under Sergeant-Major
Cooke.

RECRUITS.

Recruits will parade on the Cricket Ground,
on Monday, the 8th instant, and Thurs-
day, the 11th instant, at 5.15 p.m.
Dress: Drill order.

SIGNALLERS.

The following are transferred to the Signal-
ling Section:—Sergeant E. V. Mitchel-
more, Lieut. Sergeant W. J. Crawford,
Corpl. A. Edwards, Ptes. H. E. Gold-
smith, A. J. Carter, L. A. Cossart, J.
Martin, W. Hill, J. W. Graham, C. J.
Higginbotham, and J. A. Plummer.

Practices will be held at Volunteer Head-
quarters, on Monday, the 8th instant,
Thursday, the 11th instant, and Friday,
the 12th instant, at 5.15 p.m. Uniform
must be worn. These members in pos-
session of Morse and Semaphore flags
will bring same.

POSTINGS.

Pte. D. S. Gubbay having joined is allotted
Corps No. 546 and posted to Co. "C"
Section 3.
Pte. W. J. Hodge having joined is allotted
Corps No. 547 and posted to Co. "A"
Section 1.
Pte. D. Clark having joined is allotted
Corps No. 548 and posted to Co. "A"
Section 2.
Pte. G. A. Pentreath having joined is
allotted Corps No. 549 and posted to Co.
"C" Section 4.

Pte. W. A. Stephens having joined is
allotted Corps No. 550 and posted to
Co. "B" Section 4.
Pte. J. Hunter having joined is allotted
Corps No. 551 and posted to Co. "C"
Section 3.

DESIGNATIONS.

Pte. W. H. Goulding, "C" Co. Section 4,
is permitted to resign on medical
certificate.

DRESS.

Caps instead of topoes will be worn at all
parades unless otherwise ordered.
Greatcoats will be served out to mem-
bers on and after Thursday, the 11th
instant, between the hours of 4.30 and
5.30 members attending guard will be
supplied first.

ISSUE OF STORES.

The Store at Volunteer Headquarters is
open for the issue of stores on week days
between the hours of 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.
and 4 p.m. and 6 p.m., on Sundays
between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

G. K. H. BRUTON, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

MUSKETRY COURSE.

The Commanders of the three Platoons
warned to fire Part I on November 10th
will see that any of their men who have
little or no knowledge of the use of the
Service Rifle to be used in the Course
attend at the Central Police Station for
instruction on Tuesday, November 9th,
at 5.30 p.m.

PARADES.

November 4th.—All N.C. Officers
PATROLS.
For all districts, as ordered.

JOINED.

H. Allen, C. Archer, A. Alarquin, V.
Franco, and Valah Cartroom.
F. C. JENSEN,
D.S.P. (Reserve).

THE RECENT LEGATION OUTRAGE.

PERPETRATOR STILL AT LARGE.

The Chinese who shot and wounded
Mr. Chang, of the Chinese Legation,
Tokyo, still remains at large. The me-
tropolitan police are making great efforts
to catch him, and are said to know who
he is. According to the *Asahi*, he is one
Wu Hsien-pei, hailing from Hunan, the
native place of General Chen Chi-mei,
one of the most prominent revolutionary
leaders. Wu is a close friend of Shen
Ting-yi, who was arrested as a suspect.
Wu came to Japan in July last, and has
since been staying at the Tokyo-kan, a
hotel in Kanda. It is stated that, as
soon as the proposal for the resuscitation
of the old regime in China was made,
this man identified himself with the
promotion of movements in opposition to the
Imperialist cause in China. Wu having
no financial means to flee to any distant
place, it is expected that he is still in
hiding somewhere in the capital. He is
about 23 years old, and is said to be of
Japanese appearance.

THE ORDER OF THE EXCELLENT CROP.

[The King has been pleased to give and
grant unto the undermentioned gentle-
man his Majesty's Royal license and
authority to wear a decoration which has
been conferred upon him by the President
of the Republic of China in recognition of
valuable services rendered by him: Third
Class of the Order of the Excellent Crop,
Frederic William Maze, Esq.—From *The
London Gazette*.]

The land will soon be full of those
Who wear B.C. and D.S.O.
After their names, and K.C.B.
Will be as common as daisies:
(Not that they don't deserve to get them;
You'll never say so, when you've met them;
But when the deeds of all are splendid,
The Honours List must get extended.)
When every other man you meet
Posters the alphabet complete
(Or nearly so), and Sladen rages
At adding on a hundred pages
To "Who's Who?" each succeeding year,
There's just one honour which, I fear,
Might even worry him and you
(Although no doubt it's fully due).
Yes! probably you'll puzzle at
By Frederic William Maze, E.C.
"E.C."! You feel quite at a loss
To guess its meaning, "Edward Cross"?
There's no such thing. Then, p'raps,
"Extreme"

Courage may be these letters' theme?
You're wrong again; you'll never guess.
(No more should I, I must confess,
But then I read it in *The Times*.
The other morning—hence these rhymes.)
It means—all argument to stop—
The Order of the Excellent Crop!
You seem surprised; you even beg
Me not to try to pull your leg.
"The Excellent Crop, indeed! what next?
Who ever heard . . . ?" Now, don't be
vexed.

Or ask me what on earth it means,
And if it has to do with beans,
Or yet if those who hold it share
The way that soldiers cut their hair!
This highly curious Dignity
I'm bound to say can never be
Won at Plug Streets or Neave Chapelles,
Or even in the Dardanelles;
It grows not in the fields of France,
It emanates from High Finance,
Far, far away in China seas.
"Maritime Customs," if you please,
Demand the ever watchful care
Of English eyes; and everywhere
That ships pass in or ships pass out,
E. W. Maze goes round about
To see they pay their proper dues;
Hence this exhilarating news
A transitory jest affords.
For China's President rewards
His service thus. And who shall laugh?
(Beyond this little bit of chaff)
For duty done is duty done,
Whether you slay the frightful Hun,
Or in the Customs pass your life,
Far from the trench's endless strife,
Honours well won they all may wear
Who fight by land or sea or air;
They do their bit in various ways,
—And so does Frederic William Maze!
—Argent in *The Passing Show*.

BRITISH SOLDIERS' GRAVES AT TSINGTAO.

Buried where they fell, some five or six miles inland from the Tsingtao Bund, just off a rough road unfrequented save by a handful of Chinese agriculturists, lie ten brave men belonging to the South Wales Borderers. Again, perhaps another ten miles away, are two more lonely graves, and they are the others are marked only by small rough wooden crosses whose inscriptions are almost obliterated by the harsh northern elements which have played upon them for over a year. When our troops were drafted home, their work in the Far East for the time being accomplished, careful inquiry was made by the British Consul in Tsingtao as to what were the wishes of the regiment in regard to their fallen comrades. Reply was made that a special fund for such purposes was at the disposal of the South Wales Borderers and that on arrival in England arrangements for a more fitting memorial would be made. "Human progress," however, and the Borderers are still far from home. As everyone knows, they have suffered very heavily in the Dardanelles and in view of this and that there is no likelihood of provision being available for some time, British visitors to Tsingtao, at the instigation of their Consul, have collected a sum of money to the extent of about six hundred dollars in order that the apparent neglect of the soldiers' graves may be at once remedied.—N. C. Daily News.

CHINESE IN MANCHURIA.

INCREASED GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITY.

Mr. Shirani, Chief Civil Administrator of Kwantung Leased Territory, in a statement given recently to Press representatives, said that since the signing of the new Sino-Japanese treaty, the Chinese Government was putting forth great efforts for the development of Manchuria and Mongolia by establishing the Mining, Land Investigation, Judicial and the Colonisation Bureaux, in addition to a Colonial Bank. On the other hand, the Japanese Government has not yet undertaken any noteworthy work, but the Mitsui and Mitsubishi firms of Tokyo are conducting close investigations respecting the condition of the two provinces. Mr. Shirani also states that since the withdrawal of garrison troops from Manchuria the behaviour of Chinese towards Japanese residents has become very arrogant.

CHINA'S LAND TAX. THE YEAR'S PROCEEDS.

The proceeds from the land tax in the provinces received by the Government for the first half of the year have aggregated \$38,449,300, an increase over the receipts of the corresponding term of last year. According to information from the Ministry of Finance, the reports from the provinces state that the proceeds from the land-tax for the latter half of the year will show a further increase of over one million dollars. It has been calculated that the total proceeds from the land tax for this year will be more than 90 million dollars.—Peking Daily News.

JAPAN AND THE MONARCHIST QUESTION.

It is reported, says the Japan Advertiser, that the Japanese Government has already decided its attitude towards the monarchist movement in China, although it has not been made public. But the decision of the Government cannot be taken as final, for the Privy Council has power to shift the policy of the Government. Members of this council are reported now to be making inquiries into this question from various points of view. The questions they are asking, it is said, are: What effect the change in the form of Government in China, if carried, would have on the interests of Japan? Will any disturbances occur in China after the change, and what attitude will the other Powers take toward the same question? Baron Tsuzuki, a member of the council, has visited Count Okuma, the Premier, twice, to make suggestions in regard to the policy of the Government. On the main points, it is said, most members of the council agree with the Government authorities.

The Japanese papers are paying much attention to the question. One says that Japan will recognize the change, another says that she will oppose it, while a third one reports that she will try to interfere with the movement. A diplomat, quoted by the Tokyo Tanshin, however, does not believe any of these steps is likely to be taken by Japan. From Japan's policy toward China hitherto, it is most unlikely, he says, that it will give recognition to the new monarchical form of Government in China immediately, because, if she does, it will publicly demonstrate that she has no fixed principle in her policy towards China. The second or third step will not be taken, for they will only give her enemies a chance to say that she has interfered with the domestic affairs of her neighbouring country. The best Japan can do in this question is, in his opinion, to remain silent.

From another source it is learned that while no official statement is available concerning Japan's attitude towards the pending question of the restoration of the Monarchy in China, it is quite evident that the Government's policy, which is one of watchful waiting, will continue with the careful avoidance of any official expression or evidence of other influence which might suggest Japan's unwarranted interference in China's political affairs and her choice of the form of Government. The majority of Japanese business men regard the entire question with indifference, maintaining that it is immaterial whether Yuan Shih-kai is President or Emperor. They consider that there is no deep-rooted devotion on the part of the Chinese for any particular form of Government, while outsiders, who are friends of China, are only anxious to see a stable administration established.

CONCERT AT THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.

The Hall at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Arsenal Street, was crowded with a very enthusiastic audience last evening, when a concert, arranged by H.E. the Governor, was given with the object of securing money for the Piano Fund and the Funds of the Home in general. His Excellency had gathered some of the best talent in the Colony, and the programme was a most excellent one. Mr. R. Sutherland made one of his all too rare appearances on the concert platform, and his clever and humorous impersonations evoked roars of laughter. His familiar favourite, "English as she's spoken," was as popular as ever. His Excellency recited with much effect a powerful Irish love story, entitled "Phaunrig Crohoore," and in response to the demand of the audience gave some diverting Irish yarns. The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn was responsible for a couple of well-sung items, while Mr. H. E. Muriel sang breezily of "The Sea" and "Four Jolly Sailors" (as an encore), and also "Yeomen of England," and in all his well-trained harp was heard to much advantage. The stirring bagpipe solos of Captain C. Campbell, of the 74th Punjabis, afforded much pleasure. Mrs. Villiers Smythe was warmly recalled for her sympathetic rendering of "Somewhere a Voice is Calling," and responded with the ragtime "Get out and get under." Lieut. and Mrs. Villiers Smythe collaborated in a very pretty dance and song, "Take a step." At the close it was announced that the collection had realised the most satisfactory sum of \$285.

PUPIL'S PIANOFORTE RECITAL.

The pupils of Professor E. Danenberg will give a pianoforte recital in the old Chamber of Commerce Room to-morrow, when the following programme will be presented:—

Mazurka, (Borowski), Master William Mace; Phantom Melody, (Von Biene), Miss Marie Souza; Andante, (Mozart), Miss Connie Martin; Song, "Little Grey Home in the West," (H. J. Lühr), Miss Camille Castro; Dancing with Dolly, (Zilcher), Miss Angel Ormiston; Poème Erotique, (Grieg), Miss Alda Basto; Prelude No. 17, (Chopin), Lieut. Hamilton; Polonaise in C sharp minor, (Chopin), Miss May Woo; Humoresque, (Dvorak), Master Chua Man Chan; Song, "El Balen" (Tromatore), (Verdi), Mr. F. X. Botelho; Concertstück, (Chaminade), Miss Elfrida Osmund; Song, "Prologue from Paganini," (Leonegger), Mr. E. J. England; Nocturne, (Field), Miss Elia Alves; Polichinelle, (Rachmaninoff), Miss Evelina Rocha; Dance Croire, (Chaminade), Miss Bruna d'Almada; Master William Mace; Song, "Ochi di Fata," (Denza), Mr. E. Aquino; Concerto in G minor, (a.) Andante sostenuto, (b.) Allegro scherzando, (c.) Presto, (Sain-Saens), Mrs. F. X. V. Ribeiro; Song, "Beatus," (Gay d'Harville), Miss Camille Castro; Wedding Day, (Grieg), Miss Ruby Mow Fung; II Rhapsody, Beethoven's Version, (Liszt), Miss Sophie Silas; Song, "The Curlew," (Gould), Mr. E. J. England.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

FANLING RUNNING POOL, OCTOBER.

Class "A."—Handicaps of 10 and under:—
Mr. A. B. Stewart 84-9 75
Mr. G. S. Archbutt 82-3 80
Mr. C. D. Martyn 86-5 81
Mr. A. Ritchie 84-2 82
Mr. C. Bulmer Johnson 89-6 83
Mr. R. E. MacDougall 91-7 84

Class "B."—Handicaps of 11 and over:—
No cards returned.
35 entries.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

R.G.A. v. HONGKONG CLUB.

To be played on the Club Ground to-day. The team is as follows:—Garrod; Caple and Weeks; Edgeler, Lovelock, and Gillespie; Shakespear, Fisher, Youngman, Swan, and Hooper.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL LEAGUE MEETING.

A meeting of the Hongkong Football League was held at Victoria Barracks last evening, practically the whole of the Clubs in membership being represented. The Hon. Sec. reported that if an amendment to the League rules which was adopted a year ago regarding reinstatement of players were allowed to remain it would cause considerable inconvenience and trouble to Secretaries of various Clubs. He thought that the amendment had been adopted to meet a special case, and regarded it as being unnecessary in present circumstances. It was decided to delete this amendment from the rules.

The urgent necessity for more referees was emphasised, and the following names were suggested as possible candidates:—Master-Gunner May, Sergt. Praxnell, Phillips, and Ross, R.G.A.; Sergt. Buxton, A.S.C.; Corp. Brickley, S.L.I.; and Bourner, R.G.A.; Corp. Brickley, S.L.I.; and Acting-Bombardier Harwood. Names previously sent in were those of Messrs. W. F. Knapton and M. W. Bishop and Chief Stoker Caldwell. An examination of referees will be held at Victoria Barracks on Thursday next.

"ALIEN ENEMIES" IN HONGKONG HOTELS.

SENSATIONAL LICENSING BOARD MEETING.

HON. MR. HEWETT SPEAKS HIS MIND.

There were some sensational developments at the Licensing Board meeting yesterday, when the Hon. Mr. Hewett again brought up the subject of alien enemies and naturalised Germans and Austrians holding hotel licences in the Colony.

The scene commenced when the Grand Hotel licence was considered, the application being made by Mr. F. Reichmann.

The Hon. Mr. Hewett said that the holder of the licence was of German nationality, and he objected to the application. It was very wrong indeed that two of the leading hotels in the Colony should be occupied by alien enemies who had had military training, and he asked that a vote should be taken. He spoke on the same subject last year, and they should vote on it again.

"You said a good deal on the subject last year, sir," said Mr. Hewett to the Chairman, "and I also said a good deal, and again I say it is absolutely wrong, with a war going on, for alien enemies to have an hotel here—one a man who is a German, and another a man who has recently taken out naturalisation papers. It is a scandal, in a Colony like this, for the Government to allow two of the leading hotels to be held by men who are alien enemies; men with military service. It is a disgrace to the Hongkong Government, and please put that in the papers."

When Mr. Reichmann was about to be called in the Hon. Mr. Hewett exclaimed:—"I do not want to see a German; all I say is that it is an absolute scandal that the Hongkong Government should allow an alien enemy to hold a licence. We do not want to see him."

Hon. Mr. Thomson—We are sitting here as an official body, and we must call the applicant in. Every man has a right to say something on the subject.

Hon. Mr. Hewett—You can call him in if you like, but I say again that it is an absolute scandal that the Hongkong Government should allow two of the leading hotels in the Colony to be run by alien enemies.

Hon. Mr. Thomson—You can ask him questions.

Hon. Mr. Hewett (emphatically)—I don't want to have a dam German in the Colony. It is a scandal to have them here during the war, or even before the war. It is a dam scandal. I told the Governor so a few days ago, in your presence. The Hongkong Government ought to be ashamed of itself. I told the Government so last year and I am going to say the same this year. We know he is a German, and we don't want the fellow in the Colony. He should be in the prisoners' camp; he should have been in the camp long ago. This fellow is a big strapping chap, and if he went to Germany he would be put in the army at once, because he is quite the age and could fight."

Mr. Reichmann then came before the Board, whereupon the Hon. Mr. Hewett asked—"You are a German subject, are you not?"

No, I am a British subject.
You are not a British subject.—I have applied for the papers.

But you are a German subject at the present moment?—I am a Britisher, sir.
You are not.—In my mind, I am.

Legally you are a German subject?—Yes, sir.

What is your age?—I am 35.

Then you are of fighting age. If you went home you would be in the fighting line with your compatriots?—I should never go there, sir; I never want to go to Germany.

You are a German, 35 years of age, of fine physique; what a dam good soldier he would make! It is an absolute scandal.

Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN (Chairman)—But we have got to decide about the licence.

When the granting of the licence was finally considered, the Hon. Mr. Hewett remarked that he could only repeat what he had said before. "I do not think a German ought to have a licence, and I shall vote against him; I move an amendment that the licence be refused."

Mr. H. W. Bird—We voted against it last year, but the Government granted it subsequently.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—I don't care, I say it is a public scandal, and the licence should be refused.

The voting resulted as follows:—Against the licence—Hon. Mr. Hewett, Hon. Mr. Thomson, and Messrs H. W. Bird, D. W. Craddock, and C. G. Alabaster.

For the licence—Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

HON. MR. HEWETT AGAIN SPEAKS OUT.

Application for an adjunct licence at the Peak Hotel was made by Mr. P. O. Peuster.

The Hon. Mr. Hewett remarked—I do not think a man of German or Austrian nationality should be allowed to hold the licence of an hotel in this Colony.

Mr. Peuster was then called in, and the Hon. Mr. Thomson asked—"What is your nationality?"—British, but German by birth.

Hon. Mr. Hewett—Since when have you been British?—Four years ago, sir.

What is your age?—34 years.

Hon. Mr. Thomson—Were you naturalised in the Colony here?—Yes, sir.

Hon. Mr. Hewett—How long have you been in the Colony?—Eleven years.

What were you before you came to the Peak Hotel?—I was the "runner" before, and worked my way up.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that the police had made a report that the applicant was convicted before the Magistrate, under the Travellers' Restriction Ordinance, and fined \$25 for failing to send a proper report of a person leaving the hotel. The person in question was a German missionary lady, who went to the Matilda Hospital. "Is that correct?" asked the Chairman.

Mr. PEUSTER—It is correct, sir.

Hon. Mr. Hewett—Suppose, Mr. Peuster, if you went home to Germany, they would never recognise your Hongkong naturalisation; they would put you in the panks and they would make you fight. You would have to—First of all, I am an invalid.

Supposing you were not an invalid, and you went home, you would be in the fighting line, would you not?—The probability is that, under the present circumstances, I would get five years' hard labour.

Then you have not played the game to your own country; you have not played the game to the German flag.—I am under the British flag, and I have played the game to the flag here, sir.

That has to be proved.—Or disproved, sir.

You have not played the game to your own national flag.

The first voting was as follows:—Against the licence—Hon. Mr. Hewett, and Messrs. Bird and Craddock.

For the licence—Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN.

Neutral—Hon. Mr. Thomson and Mr. C. G. Alabaster.

Subsequently, Mr. Alabaster voted against the licence, and the voting then was—Against, 4; in favour, 1; neutral, 1.

OTHER APPLICATIONS.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Mr. R. HOWARD applied for an adjunct licence for the Alexandra Cafe.

The CHAIRMAN—The police report says that you have, for days on end, been absent from the premises. Is that a fact?

Mr. HOWARD—I think it is a fact, for the simple reason that I have just an adjunct licence and my presence is not altogether necessary.

Hon. Mr. Hewett—What are the terms of your licence, Mr. Howard? You have an adjunct licence, and that being so, you should live on the premises.

I am on the premises according to the terms of the licence.

But the police say you are not.

The CHAIRMAN—The report says that for days on end you are absent from the premises.

Mr. ALABASTER—What is the reason for your absence?—For the simple reason that everything is going on just alright, and I do not worry.

Hon. Mr. Hewett—Don't you think, as a businessman, that you should be there looking after the business?

I admit I should be there, but at the same time the amount of profit on the whole thing does not make it worth my while.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—Then it is not worth your while to have a licence if your profits are so small that you can afford to keep away most of the day.

The CHAIRMAN—The police also say that you are not of sober habits.

Well, between you and me, your worship, I never drink in the cafe, and as far as the police reports are concerned, there is nothing to report against the Alexandra Cafe.

Mr. ALABASTER—The report is against you, not against the cafe.

That is so. If I happen to go across the road and meet a couple of my friends I get a couple of drinks.

Hon. Mr. Hewett—The licence is given to a respectable person, and one who keeps himself fairly staid, and is prepared to look after the thing as long as the place is open.

Subsequently, the licence was refused.

THE KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Mr. F. L. COOKE made application for the licence of the King Edward Hotel.

Hon. Mr. THOMSON asked applicant the terms of his agreement.

Mr. COOKE replied that from December 1st last he had a twelve months' engagement which terminated on the 30th inst. At the end of this month he would have nothing to do with the hotel.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—Then the licence and engagement terminate at the end of this month?

Mr. COOKE—That is so.

The application was refused.

The applications, as a whole, resulted as follows:—

Granted.—Hongkong Hotel, Royal George Hotel, (subject to inspection re erection of an office separated from the bar, and a question of residence), Belle View Hotel, Astor House, Tokyo Hotel, Nomura Hotel, Stag Hotel, Harmony Hotel, Yoshizawa Tokubachi Hotel, a new licence for a Japanese hotel at 39 Peking Road, Kowloon, and an adjunct licence for Wiseman's Cafe.

Refused.—King Edward Hotel, Grand Hotel, Peak Hotel, and the Alexandra Cafe (adjunct licence).

The Board was composed of the Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN (Chairman); Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, and Messrs. C. G. Alabaster, H. W. Bird, and D. W. Craddock, with the Secretary, Mr. G. A. Woodcock.

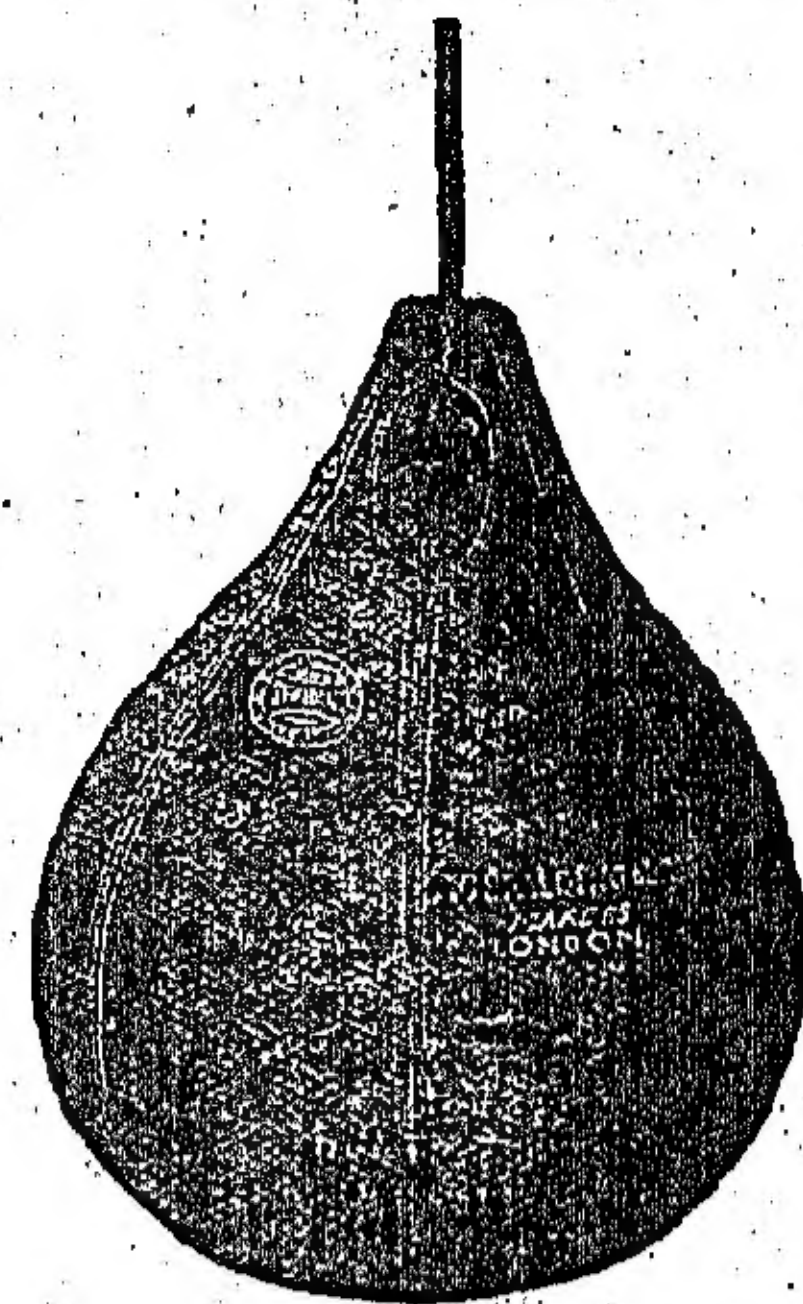
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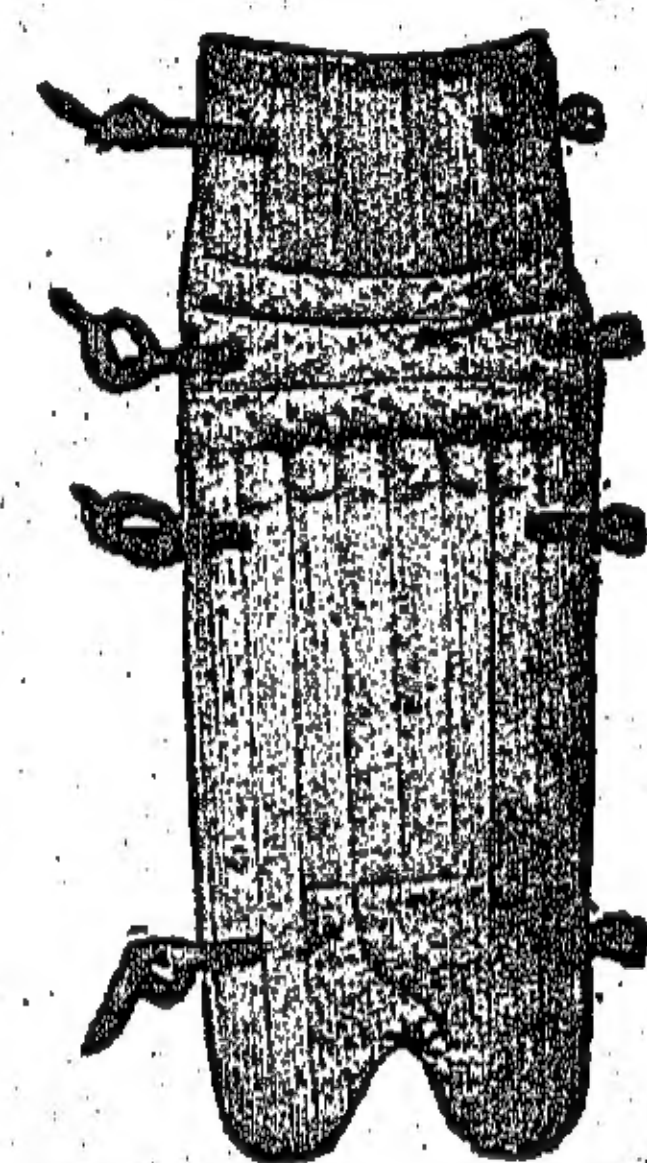
LEG GUARDS

BEST WHITE

CANVAS

FROM \$4.

PER PAIR.



LEG GUARDS

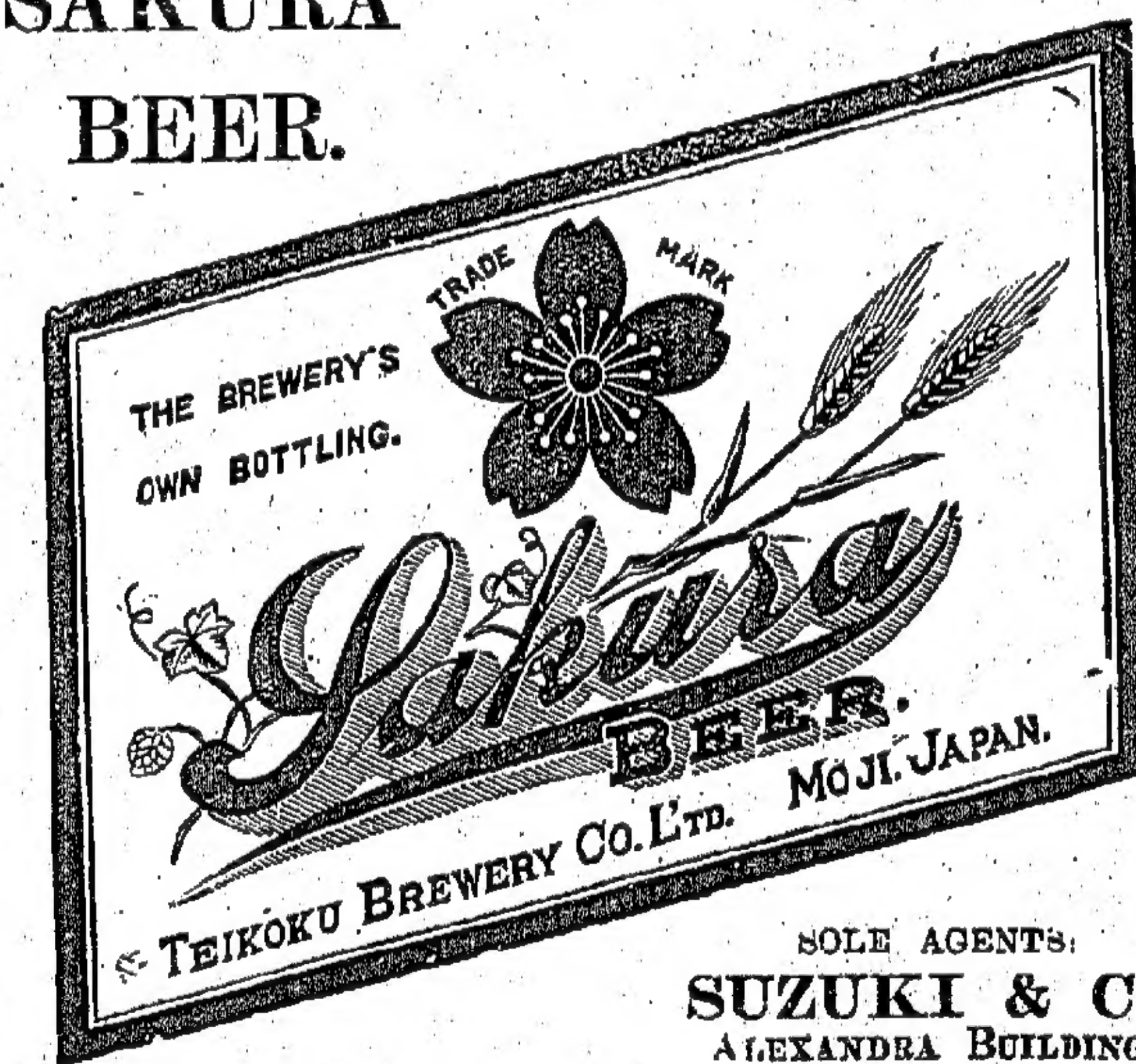
BEST WHITE

BUCKSKIN

FROM \$6.

PER PAIR.

SAKURA BEER.



Hongkong, 12th August, 1915.

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[855]

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NOTICE.

THE Undersigned RESUMES CHARGE from this date.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [1147]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned RESUMES CHARGE from this date.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [1148]

WANTED.

SMART EUROPEAN SALESMAN Required immediately. Knowledge of Chinese dialects a recommendation but not essential. MUST HAVE SELLING ABILITY. Insurance man might do. Splendid opportunity for bright man. Apply in person.
ROOM 272, HONGKONG HOTEL.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [1149]

WANTED.

CHINESE SALESMAN and INTERPRETER. Required immediately. Must be well educated and have fluent knowledge of Chinese dialects. Only those who can give proof of ability need apply. In person, ROOM 272, HONGKONG HOTEL, any time after 6 P.M.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [1150]

S.S. "POLYNESIEN."
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whose delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 10th November, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 15th November, or they will not be recognized.
All damaged packages will be examined on Wednesday, 15th November, at 10 A.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
P. THOMAS,
Agent.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [1151]

NOTICE.

MR. SULEMAN CURIMAHOMED being about to proceed to Bombay, from this date MR. ABD SATAR PADAL MAHOMED will be in Charge of the Business of the Firm.
M. H. E. ELLIAS,
Hongkong, 1st November, 1915. [1141]

WANTED.

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER for Machinery Department. Good prospects for reliable man.
Apply—Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 28th October, 1915. [1142]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to this Company to issue to Mr. LAU SAI TUNG of Hongkong Duplicate Certificates of 200 Shares in this Company or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon statement that the Original Certificates Nos. 3564—100 shares numbered 246030/246138 dated 16th November, 1908.
Nos. 3803—50 shares numbered 197708/197727, 251686/251710; 25th March, 1909.
Nos. 9786—50 shares numbered 6901/6950 dated 27th May, 1910.
have been LOST or DESTROYED, and Notice is hereby given that if within 30 days from the date hereof no Claim or Representation in respect of such Original Certificates is made to the Company the Undersigned will then proceed to deal with such application for Duplicates.
For the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.,
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1915. [1101]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS TO TIME TABLE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from NOVEMBER 7th the following Trains are cancelled:
Train timed to leave Kowloon at 8.55 A.M. (SUNDAYS ONLY).
Train timed to leave Kowloon at 2.12 P.M. daily.
In place of these, trains will leave as under:
From Kowloon 9.30 A.M. daily.
From Kowloon 1.48 P.M. daily.
In addition a train will leave Kowloon on SUNDAYS only at 8.48 A.M. for TAIOI, SHEUNGSHUI and SHUMCHUN.

On SATURDAYS a Tiffin Train will leave Kowloon for SHEUNGSHUI at 1.28 P.M. (last Ferry 1.15 P.M.). This Train is first-class only and passengers must purchase a Tiffin Ticket at the Booking Office (price \$1.25) in addition to the Railway Ticket. Passengers are earnestly requested to book their seats for the Tiffin train in advance.
By Order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.
Kowloon, 29th October, 1915. [1145]

INTIMATIONS

THEATRE ROYAL.

HONGKONG.

OPENING MONDAY, Nov. 8th.

MR. MAURICE E. BANDMANN

PRESENTS

HORACE GOLDIN,

The World's Greatest Conjuror and Magician

and

Leading London Company of Vaudeville Artists,

including

Miss BARBARA BARTINGTON,

London's Principal Boy.

Misses HAY and CRAWFORD.

Simultaneous Dancers Extraordinary.

Mr. T. GOSWARD.

Italy's Leading Musical Comedian.

LEYWOOD and NORELL.

Barlesque Impressionists.

And Company of 30 Artists.

SPECIAL MATINEE!

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13th, at 4 P.M.

Children Half-Price Everywhere.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

PRICES: \$3.50, \$3, \$2 & \$1.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1915. [1135]

G. R.



NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that SEALED TENDERS in Duplicate, which should be clearly marked "TENDER FOR LEASE OF PART OF OLD SUPREME COURT BUILDING," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office, until Noon of WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of November, 1915, for the LEASE of Certain Rooms on the Ground Floor and in the Basement of the Old Supreme Court Building, from 1st December, 1915, to 31st December, 1915, subject to certain conditions which can be ascertained at the Office of the Director of Public Works.
Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500) as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown if the tenderer refuses to carry out his tender and comply with the above-mentioned conditions, which the tenderer has accepted.
Forms of tender and further particulars can be obtained from the Office of the Director of Public Works.
The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.
W. CHATHAM,
Director of Public Works.
Public Works Office,
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1915. [1144]

G. R.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [1738]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., whose Registered Office is situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, hereby Give Notice that in consequence of the purchase by the Company of the Steamship "MOURA," it has applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894 in respect of Steamship "MOURA," Official Number 101726, Gross Tonnage 2,027 Tons, Registered Tonnage 1,247 Tons, heretofore owned by the UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, LIMITED, for permission to change her name to "HAL-HONG," and to have her Registered in the new name at the Port of Hongkong as owned by the DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
Any Objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping within seven days of the appearance of this advertisement.
Dated at Hongkong, the First day of November, 1915.
DOUGLAS LAPIRAIK & CO.,
General Managers,
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. [1136]

THE HONGKONG CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Club will be held in the Club House to receive the Committee's Report and pass the Accounts for the year ending the 31st August, 1915, on MONDAY, the 8th November, 1915, at 6 P.M.
A. D. GEE,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1915. [1132]

NOTICE.

WE have REMOVED our Store to No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET (Flower Street).

GRACA & CO.

Dealers in

POSTAGE STAMPS, CARDS,

FLOWER SEEDS, TOYS, Etc.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [1043]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

IN CANTON, for immediate possession
FOUR-ROOMED FLAT with Spacious
Office on Ground Floor.
Apply to—
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO
Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong and Canton.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1915. [1143]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road,
containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms,
Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.
Apply to—
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON &
HARSTON,
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [1094]

TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation
Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.
Apply—
Linstead & Davis,
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [1089]

TO LET.

NOS. 1 and 6, TORRES BUILDINGS,
Kowloon. Moderate rent. Ready for
occupation.
Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN
PROCURACION.
Hongkong, 29th September, 1915. [963]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED,
3, Mountain View.
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes Buildings.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1915. [1046]

TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road,
4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate posses-
sion.
Apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [876]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building,
Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour,
immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace,
Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED and THREE-ROOMED
FLATS in Humphreys' Buildings,
Kowloon, with every modern convenience.
Immediate possession. FOUR-ROOMED
FLATS in May Road, possession on or about
1st November next. Modern appointments
throughout, including English Baths and
Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water
Carriage System. A few Flats specially
designed to accommodate three bachelors at
reasonable rentals.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
TWO-ROOMED FLATS in Nathan Road,
Kowloon.
WINDSOR LODGE, Kowloon, Six-Roomed
House, Tennis Court. Immediate possession.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1915. [858]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.
OFFICES in King's Buildings.
OFFICES in Des Vaux Road Central.
HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS,
Conduit Road.
NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace.
HOUSES at the Peak.
No. 21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
No. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway
Bay.
GODOWNS, at Wanabai.
GODOWNS, at New Praya, Kennedy Town.
Nos. 1 and 2, WEST END TERRACE,
CANTON.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [138]

FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE.
Standing in its own Grounds, situated
at TAIOI, containing Four Rooms, out-offices,
etc. Electric Light.
For particulars apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 20th October, 1915. [1127]

FOR SALE.

ONE 104 B.H.P. HOENSBY ACKROYD
OIL ENGINE complete with and
coupled direct to one 6 K.W. Continuous
Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts
with about regulator.
Also—ONE SWITCHBOARD for
ACCUMULATORS, DYNAMO, &c., complete
with instruments for 100 Amps.
For further particulars apply to—
Linstead & Davis,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1915. [493]

INTIMATION



CIGARS

Sold by us are, brand for brand,
quality for quality the cheapest in
the market, as the undermentioned
prices show:—

LONDRES (PERLA)

Boxes of 100...\$3.50

PRINCESSAS (PERLA)

Boxes of 100...\$3.75

REINA VICTORIA (PERLA)

Boxes of 100...\$6.50

LALITAS (AQUILLO DEL MUNDO)

Boxes of 50...\$5.00

ESTRELLAS (PERLA)

Boxes of 50...\$3.75

PERFECTOS (LA INSULA)

Boxes of 25...\$2.75

BOUQUETS (LA INSULA)

Boxes of 25...\$1.50

EXCELLENTES ALHAMBRA

Boxes of 25...\$4.25

ETC., ETC.

A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEAUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 4th, 1915.

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

THOUGH it cannot be said that the PRIME MINISTER told the House of Commons anything very refreshingly new in his comprehensive review of the operations in the various theatres of war, he disclosed some interesting facts in regard to incidents which have been the subject of much speculation for months past. We now learn authoritatively that Admiral Lord Fisher disapproved at the outset of the attack on the Dardanelles unless a military force was sent to co-operate with the Navy. At the time, it was suggested that Mr. CHURCHILL, the First Lord of the Admiralty, impelled by inordinate self-esteem, had embarked upon the enterprise on his own responsibility, in defiance of the warning of the First Sea Lord. Nobody, of course, who knew anything of the functions of the Cabinet could have given any credence to such a suggestion, nor could any sane person have supposed that Mr. CHURCHILL would have been able to induce his colleagues to endorse his view in opposition to that of an expert unless he could give convincing reasons for the course he advocated. We now know, on the testimony of the PRIME MINISTER himself, that the operations were only undertaken after the most careful deliberation. Not only did the members of the Cabinet discuss the project fully among themselves, but they also consulted their naval and military advisors, including the Admiral Commanding in that part of the Mediterranean, and before any final decision was reached the French Admiralty and the GRAND DUKE in command of the Russian Army were approached and gave their cordial approval to the venture. The chances of success would doubtless have been very considerably increased if simultaneous operations could have taken place both on the Peninsula of Gallipoli and in the Straits, but, as was obvious to

any thinking person, every soldier that we had ready to take the field at that time was urgently needed elsewhere. In these circumstances there was no alternative but for the Navy to make the attack single-handed, or to leave Turkey free to carry out, unhindered, plans for the invasion of Egypt and an attack on the Russians in the Caucasus. From both a strategic and political point of view the latter course was inconceivable. It was, moreover, highly desirable that the Black Sea ports should, if possible, be opened so that the price of bread to the working classes in Great Britain should be kept as low as possible in order to prevent distress, and that we might be free to send, in exchange for Russian wheat, those munitions of war which, events have shown, were so necessary to our Russian Allies. Those were the issues at stake, and nobody who considers them will, we think, be disposed to argue that they did not justify the step taken. We had the ships to spare, and there was reason for hoping that Greece would co-operate in land. At the worst, the prospect of future operations, when a military force of our own should be available, was not prejudiced. Had fortune on this occasion favoured the brave result would have been a magnificent coup, and Mr. CHURCHILL would have been acclaimed as a heaven-sent genius. The encouraging degree of success with which the attack met until its suspension was necessitated by the fog shows that the venture was not so Quixotic as it has been represented, but the lull in the operations, unfortunately, afforded the enemy the opportunity of repairing the damage done, strengthening his defences, and bringing up reinforcements. The result has admittedly been a keen disappointment. Had we achieved our object Bulgaria would not have taken up arms against us. The effort, however, has not been entirely fruitless, for it has prevented a large force of Turks from doing mischief elsewhere.

As Mr. ASQUITH pointed out, this war, like all great wars, has been fruitful of surprises and disappointments to all the combatants, and the situation calls in an exceptional degree for a proper sense of perspective, a limitless stock of patience, and an overflowing reservoir both of active and passive courage. Progress must necessarily be slow in what is, after all, a war of exhaustion, and it is to be regretted that this fact was not emphasised at the outset instead of the British public being allowed to cherish the belief that a great advance would take place in the Spring and that the enemy would speedily be rolled back across the Rhine. Had the nature of the task before the nation being clearly pointed out by those in authority we believe that, magnificent as the response has been to the appeal to the manhood of the empire, it would have been even more magnificent, for great sacrifices cannot be expected from all classes of the community unless the imperative need for them is made manifest. Even to-day we do not know how many men the Government consider necessary to carry the war to a successful conclusion. Until this information is vouchsafed it is impossible to say whether the voluntary system of recruiting is adequate or not. Certainly none but an insignificant minority would be likely to oppose compulsion if it were demonstrated beyond all doubt that in no other way could the requisite number of men be obtained. Meanwhile, however, the voluntary system has furnished a force the magnitude of which, it is safe to say, far exceeds the most sanguine expectations of its most ardent supporters at the outbreak of hostilities. In the operations on the Western front described in the despatch we published yesterday Sir JOHN FRENCH had nearly a million men under his command. To this total must be added the troops in the Dardanelles, Egypt, and the other theatres of war, as well as the garrisons in the United Kingdom and the outlying parts of the Empire. Our casualties alone in France and Flanders number more than twice the original Expeditionary force. When we remember this and the great part which the Navy has played in sweeping German ships off the seas and shattering German commerce, to say nothing of the aid which British munitions and British money have rendered to the common cause, we have no reason to feel ashamed of the share which the Empire is bearing of the burden resting upon the Allies.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 4 p.m.

Mr. D. E. Donnelly returned from Home yesterday by the Kamo Maru.

It is stated that two Russian agents are in Tientsin for the purpose of buying 200,000 sheep and goat skins for the Russian army.

Capt. J. Thord Gray, late manager of Gloneely Estate, Porok, has been promoted to Major, and is now Second in Command of the 15th Batt. Northumberland Fusiliers.

Mr. G. D. F. Sinclair, of Semenyih Estate, British Malaya, has obtained a commission in the Army Service Corps (Motor Transport), and has gone to the Mediterranean.

The engagement is announced of Mr. H. R. Stanley Zehnder, barrister-at-law, fourth son of the late Rev. J. L. Zehnder, and Miss Edith Daly, eldest daughter of Captain and Mrs. J. M. Daly, of Singapore.

Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Hale left the Colony yesterday for a holiday in the North. A few days ago Mr. Hale was presented by the staff of the Daily Press with a handsome silver tea service as a token of esteem and goodwill.

Mr. K. E. M. Gardiner, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Gardiner, who went home with one of the Straits contingents and later secured a commission in the 14th battalion of the Royal Fusiliers, has, unhappily, met his death in action in France. Mr. Gardiner was for some time in Singapore and subsequently on Telok Estate, which he left to join the army at home.

The Hongkong University have circulated a leaflet referring to special courses to be held in the Faculty of Arts, made up of two courses. The lectures, which will be of an advanced nature, will deal with banking, currency, organisation of capital and labour, accounting and commercial law. They are intended to follow on the instruction given at the Technical Institute, and not to replace them, the leaflet announces.

The crews of the Austrian merchant steamers interned in Shanghai are protesting, says the N.C. Daily News, because they have not received their wages for some time. For the last two days crowds of them have been besieging the Austrian Lloyd offices in Szechuen Road, and on the 23rd ult. about fifty of the men marched to the Central Police Station and aired their grievances, but were told that no assistance could be given in that quarter and advised to see their Consul.

News has just been received in Shanghai of Mr. C. S. Bignell, who is now a 2nd Lieut. in the 9th Batt. K.O.S.B. He writes:—"Eight of our officers left this morning for the Dardanelles and my chance should come soon. I should have been out by now, but am machine-gun officer these days, so was left behind until someone else takes my place. I am a qualified musketry and machine-gun instructor now, and feel that it would be queer to get out of khaki; soldiering soon grows on one. The discipline is rather irksome at first, but one has to get used to it quickly."

A party of eleven who had attended the R.A. dance were returning in the early hours of Tuesday morning on a small motor launch. The launch had proceeded about half-way to its destination when it came into collision with a buoy. The Chinese at the wheel had apparently given his attention more to the big blaze at the timber yards at West Point than to his duties and only the prompt action of Petty Officer F. J. Raffles averted what might have been a very serious accident. He saw the danger, ran to the wheel, knocked over the Chinese who was in charge, and jammed the steering gear. This lessened the force of the impact, and the launch was able to proceed.

Two well-known and popular Shanghai residents were united in the bonds of matrimony on the 29th ult. the parties being Miss Winnie Russell and Mr. B. van Exter. Mr. van Exter is assistant manager and engineer of the Netherlands Harbour Works Co., and the wedding ceremony accordingly took place at the Dutch Consulate-General, Mr. de Reus, Consul-General, and Mr. Lechner, Vice-Consul, officiating. The bride was given away by Mr. E. J. Muller, the groomsmen being Mr. J. W. Prins. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the Kalee Hotel, when the health and happiness of the newly-married couple was given by the Consul-General. The honeymoon is being spent in Japan.

TYPECON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate General in Hongkong from the Manila Observatory:—

November 2nd, 8 p.m.
Cyclone or typhoon E. of the Visayas Islands, moving W. or W.N.W.
November 3rd, 10.45 a.m.
Typhoon in about 125 degrees long. E. and 13 degrees lat. N., moving W.N.W.

THE WAR.

PRIME MINISTER REVIEWS SITUATION.

DISAPPOINTMENTS AND FAILURES IN BALKANS.

"COMPULSION BY GENERAL CONSENT."

THE HIGHER DIRECTION OF THE WAR.

PREMIER'S REFRESHING CANDOUR WELCOMED.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

LONG STATEMENT BY THE PREMIER.

LONDON, November 3rd.

The House of Commons was crowded with an animated throng of members yesterday. Mr. Asquith received warm cheers on rising to make his statement. Mr. Asquith, in the name of the whole House, expressed sympathy with the King. He was glad to say that His Majesty was once more on British soil and was going on as well as could be expected. The occasion was one of which the House ought to take advantage to express its admiration at the manner in which the King had always discharged the peculiarly responsible duties which fell upon him in these times as Sovereign of this Empire. (Cheers.)

"NOT A WHITE-SHEEDED PENITENT ASKING FOR ABSOLUTION."

Turning to his statement, the Prime Minister said that he was afraid that he had doomed to disappointment many expectations. He was afraid that he would disappoint those who thought it his duty to appear in the guise of a criminal making the best defence he could for a somewhat doubtful past or as a white-sheeted penitent asking for absolution. He proposed to adopt neither attitude, but to speak as the head of the Government on the situation.

We were as determined to-day as we had ever been to prosecute the war to a successful issue—(loud cheers)—and to use every means—to exhaust, if necessary, every resource—in the attainment of our common supreme purpose. (Loud cheers.)

FRUITFUL OF SURPRISES AND DISAPPOINTMENTS.

It was true that to-day some parts of the horizon were overcast. This war like all the great wars in history, had been fruitful of surprises and disappointments to all the combatants engaged. It seemed at this moment that the situation in Great Britain called in an exceptional degree, for three things—a proper sense of perspective—(applause)—and an overflowing reservoir of both active and passive courage.

He did not believe that the British people as a whole showed any lack of falling off in any of these qualities. All that they desired was to be told, as far as diplomatic and military exigencies permitted, how our cause stood, and to be assured, in the maintenance of the defence of that cause, that the Government and the people were playing a worthy part. (Applause.) There could not be a greater mistake than to suppose that the Government had any interest in concealing anything—subject to one overruling condition, that its disclosure did not assist the enemy.

SIR JOHN FRENCH COMMANDS A MILLION MEN.

Mr. Asquith asked how did we stand to-day, and emphasised the fact that we began the war with six infantry and two cavalry Divisions. But, in the operations described in Sir John French's despatch to-day, in the operations during September and October of this year, he commanded not far short of a million men. (Loud cheers.) To this must be added troops in the Dardanelles, Egypt and at other theatres of war as well as the reserves in the garrisons in the United Kingdom and the outlying parts of the Empire.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

This gigantic force had been raised from the manhood of the United Kingdom and the Empire. He did not like to give the exact figure, but it was an unprecedented number of men.

THE COLONIAL CONTINGENTS.

The contribution from India was splendid and well-known. (Cheers.) Canada had contributed 90,000 officers and men—(cheers)—Australia 92,000—(cheers)—New Zealand 25,000, while South Africa, after a most successful campaign in German South-West Africa, had supplied important contingents for service in East and Central Africa, and, in addition, had furnished 6,500 men for service in Europe. (Renewed cheers.)

The Prime Minister also referred, amid cheers, to the splendid contributions from Newfoundland, West Indies, Ceylon and Fiji. He emphasised that these figures regarding the Dominions and the Colonies were remarkable and significant, but even then they did not include the questions of preparation and maintenance of units in the field and the future expansion of contingents already supplied, or the very large number of men from all parts of the Empire who had made their own way to the United Kingdom to enlist. (Cheers.) He should also add, to complete that aspect of the story, that in Rhodesia, East Africa, and the West African Colonies important additions made to the existing local forces had been placed upon the field; and that in other Colonies and Dependencies more remote from active military operations all defensive organisations had received profound stimulus.

THE WORK OF THE NAVY.

Mr. Asquith then turned to the work of the Navy and the transporting of troops since the beginning of the war. The transport department of the Admiralty, for the Army alone, had carried two and a half million officers and men, 320,000 sick, wounded and nurses, and two and a half millions of tons of stores and munitions, and 800,000 horses, mules, and camels. These operations involved thousands of voyages through seas which, at one time, were subject to raids by German cruisers, and which even now—though believed to be rapidly diminishing in strength—are infested by submarines.

It was a most remarkable fact that, up to the present, the loss of life on the whole of these gigantic overseas operations was considerably less than one-tenth of one per cent. (Cheers.) He did not believe that, in the history of the world, any nation at any age, could produce a comparable record. These figures did not include the millions of tons of stores carried for the navies of the Allied countries. And, Mr. Asquith asked, was there anything comparable in history to the actual service of the Navy itself? (Loud cheers.)

WHERE IS THE GERMAN FLEET?

The men of the Grand Fleet were living in the twilight as far as the public was concerned, unnoticed and unadvised, but they were performing with a proficiency and a vigilance which it was impossible to describe or even to appreciate, a service to the whole Empire. (Cheers.) Where was the German Great Fleet, on which so much talk, so much science, and so much money had been expended, and which was to be a perpetual menace to the United Kingdom? (Hear hear.) It was locked up in the Baltic; it dared not show its face on any sea where it could be encountered.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

"A FEW FURTIVE SUBMARINES."

The whole of the effective maritime and military resources of Germany upon the seas, after fifteen months of war, were reduced to the sporadic and constantly diminishing efforts of a few furtive submarines, which sent to the bottom far more innocent and unoffending civilians than any military harm they had done. These figures were more eloquent than columns of rhetoric, and he could conceive no better medicine for any who affected to be downhearted, or doubtful that the Empire was playing its part in the greatest struggle in history.

THE LOYALTY OF THE POPULATION.

He was not going to apologise—(loud and continuous cheers)—either for the people of the Empire, who had borne their part so magnificently, or for the Government, which—no doubt with many shortcomings and mistakes, but to the best of its ability and, he believed, with the confidence of the great mass of his fellow countrymen—had controlled, organised and directed this great campaign. (Loud cheers.)

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE WEST.

Mr. Asquith touched briefly on the campaign on the Western front, where our total casualties up to a week ago were 377,000, or considerably more than twice the total of the original expeditionary force. He said that, happily, there had been a very large percentage of recoveries from wounds, which placed the net permanent wastage on a much smaller scale.

BRILLIANCE OF THE RUSSIANS.

The Prime Minister affirmed that he could not pass without paying a tribute to the supreme fighting qualities of the Russian soldier, which had never been more conspicuously manifested than during the recent retreat. (Cheers.)

The people in Great Britain had the greatest confidence that Russia would ultimately and before long roll back the tide of invasion and reverse the past. (Cheers.)

THE PERSIAN GULF OPERATIONS.

He would like to say three words on our own important and highly successful campaign in Mesopotamia. (Cheers.) The object of sending a force was to secure the neutrality of the Arabs, to safeguard our interest in the Persian Gulf, to protect our oil-fields generally, and to maintain the authority of our flag in the East.

Mr. Asquith then related "a brilliant series of absolutely unheeded land and river operations" up till now. Sir John Nixon's force was within a measurable distance of Baghdad.

AT THE DARDANELLES.

He now came to a not so unheeded chapter, the story of our operations in the East; namely that of the Dardanelles. From the moment that Turkey entered the War it was no longer possible, from either a strategic or political point of view, to concentrate our entire energies in the Western theatre when the Turks threatened the Russians in the Caucasus, and, indirectly, Egypt. The Turks were able to close the Black Sea and our supplies of Russian wheat from the Black Sea Ports. Their entry also produced a great and lasting effect upon the attitude of the Balkan States. Consequently, the Government had to face the question of the Near East not merely strategically but had to consider in consultation with the naval and military authorities' advisers the best and most politic course to take either aggressively or otherwise. Great Britain, in January, had insufficient military forces available for service East to do more than provide for the local defence of Egypt against a Turkish attack, which ultimately was defeated in February.

The Government had then brought to their notice the possibility of the naval attack on the Dardanelles. After full investigation and consultation with the naval experts, including the Admiral commanding that part of the Mediterranean, and, notwithstanding some doubts and hesitation in the mind of Lord Fisher, the Government felt justified in sanctioning the naval attack. People who thought and said that the attack was initiated without a full review of all its latent possibilities are entirely mistaken.

It was most carefully conceived, and was developed between the Admiral on the spot and the War Staff of the Admiralty, and before any final decision was taken it was communicated to the French Admiralty, who entirely approved of it and agreed to participate therein. It was enthusiastically received and acclaimed by the illustrious Grand Duke, then commanding the Russian army, who rightly thought it would assist him in the Caucasus. The matter was also carefully reviewed over and over again by the War Council. The operation then conceived was purely naval, and we could not afford at that time—Lord Kitchener said so and we all agreed—any substantial military support.

It was therefore decided to make an attempt with the navy alone. "I take my full share," said Mr. Asquith, "of the responsibility for the initiation of that operation—(cheers)—my full share—(Renewed cheers)—and I deprecate more than I can say the attempt to allocate blame to one Minister or another, or to suggest that some undefined personality of great authority and overmastering will controlled and directed the strategy."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SETBACK IN THE NARROWS.

That was not the case. No one was more responsible than he. (Cheers.) He thought then, as everybody must have thought who knew the whole circumstances, that we could run no risks, especially as we had very great objects in view, namely, to influence the whole Balkan situation in a sense favourable to the Allies, to open communication with the Black Sea and to strike a blow at the very heart of the Turkish Empire. The operations culminated in the attack in the Narrows, which resulted in a set-back. The Government had then to consider whether further operations should be continued.

It was the opinion of the advisers to the Government, and it seemed a very tenable opinion, that by the aid of adequate military force an attack might still be driven home successfully. Sir Ian Hamilton was selected to conduct the expedition. He had witnessed the Naval attack on March 18th, and he and the Vice-Admiral on the spot were in agreement that joint Naval and Military attack was necessary. The active plan of the operation was left to the judgment of the Commanders on the spot, and there was never any disagreement between them and the opinion of the General Staff in Britain.

"NEVER SUSTAINED A KEENER DISAPPOINTMENT."

The actual operations were familiar to everybody, and he would only say that the whole course of the war they had never sustained a keener disappointment than in the failure of the operations at the beginning of August. The chances of success seemed not only great but preponderant. The consequences of success would be almost immeasurable. It would solve the whole situation in the Balkans, have prevented Bulgaria entering the war, and left Constantinople open to capture and would have been acclaimed throughout the whole Eastern world as a most brilliant demonstration of the superiority of the Allies.

But it had not succeeded, notwithstanding the magnificent exhibition which had never been surpassed—(Cheers)—of the gallantry and resources of British troops, and none were more conspicuous than the Australians. (Cheers.) Nor ought the magnificent services of the Navy, (Cheers.) Mr. Asquith paid an eloquent tribute to the services of submarines, which had been up to October 28th, operating in the Sea of Marmara, they had succeeded in sinking or damaging two battleships, five gun boats, one torpedo boat, eight transports and 197 supply ships. (Cheers.)

ADVENT OF ENEMY SUBMARINES AT THE DARDANELLES.

The Prime Minister then described the arrival of German submarines, but said that the navy was equal to this and selected safe harbours, while small craft assembled in great numbers to maintain the communications of the Army. Finally a number of specially constructed vessels, largely due to the inventive genius of Lord Fisher himself, went to the Mediterranean and had done most magnificent work. The navy throughout had risen superior to all difficulties, and had maintained the communications of the army intact. (Loud cheers.) He considered it still premature to form a judgment regarding the Dardanelles operations, but it must be considered that the Russians might have had a serious set back in the Caucasus, and the Turks might have organised a great attack against Egypt, while the expedition to Mesopotamia might have been swept out of existence. Also they must not forget that the British at Gallipoli were holding up 200,000 Turks, and preventing them doing incalculable mischief in other parts. (Cheers.)

ALLIES' LABOURS IN BALKANS A FAILURE.

The present situation of the Dardanelles was receiving the most careful and anxious consideration, as part of the large strategic question raised by the recent developments. Mr. Asquith explained how the Allies laboured ceaselessly for unity in the Balkan States, and admitted that the result had been disappointment and a failure. He pointed out to critics who were talking of greater firmness and greater adroitness, that unity of direction was the most important asset, and that Germany had the advantage of such unity, while the Allies must consult each other, resulting in inevitable differences in the point of view in any operation.

Germany further had the advantage of making lavish promises to Bulgaria, whereas the Allies could not barter away the property of our allies and friends behind their backs—(cheers)—or without the assurance of adequate compensation. Further, when the allies were reproached for being too late in providing active help for Serbia it must be remembered that up to the very last moment there was the strongest reason to believe that Greece would acknowledge and set upon her Treaty obligation to Serbia.

When the Bulgarian mobilisation was begun M. Venizelos asked France and ourselves for 150,000 men. That was on the express understanding that Greece would mobilise also. M. Venizelos later announced that Greece must abide by her treaty with Serbia, but the King repudiated the declaration, and M. Venizelos resigned.

These were facts to be recognised by people complaining of the alleged inertia of the allied Governments. He wished to say on behalf of the Government and people of Britain—and the opinion was also shared by France and Russia—that Serbia cannot be allowed to become a prey of this sinister and nefarious conspiracy. (Cheers.)

THE BRITISH AND FRENCH GENERAL STAFF.

The British and French General Staff have come to a complete agreement in regard to this matter, and "Serbia may be assured that her independence is regarded by us as one of the essential objects of the Alliance." (Cheers.)

HOME QUESTIONS.

Mr. Asquith next dealt with home questions, namely, an adequate supply of food for the Army and Navy, and the provision of munitions and the burden of the common allied finance. The nation had to consider how it could co-ordinate and adjust the different ways of serving these purposes so that the United King-

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dom and the Empire should contribute most fruitfully and effectively to the common cause.

FINANCIAL POSITION VERY SERIOUS.

The financial position was very serious. We were buying goods abroad in excess of our exports to the extent of £30,000,000 monthly, against an average of £11,000,000 before the war. At the same time we were making advances to Allies and others which was estimated in the current financial year to amount to £423,000,000. We had also, alone amongst belligerent nations, maintained our free market for gold, and had, indeed, exported a large amount. We were further undertaking commitments which could only be paid by a further export of gold or a sale of Securities.

Hence, rich and resourceful though we were, we must cut our coat according to our cloth. Nevertheless, he did not think our position compared unfavourably with that of Germany, where the consumption was far in excess of what the country could produce, and where stocks were rapidly diminishing. Further, the standard of living for the greater part of the population of Germany left little or no margin of reserve. Britain was in a much better position in this respect, but we could not sustain the burden of this great war unless individuals and Government alike were prepared to make greater sacrifices, retrenchments, and economy.

The average cost of the army is usually reckoned at one hundred sterling per head annually, but under present conditions that figure was vastly increased. The army was costing now between £80 and £100 per head.

"COMPULSION BY GENERAL CONSENT."

The Prime Minister then dwelt on the question of compulsion. He admitted that voluntary recruiting as hitherto practised was haphazard, capricious, and to some extent unjust, but his objection to compulsion was based on the ground that under existing conditions compulsion would forfeit what was regarded as of supreme capital importance, namely, the maintenance of national unity. (Cheers.) He would propose not to rule out compulsion as an impossible expedient, but that compulsion ought only to be resorted to with something approaching general consent.

He did not fear that there would be any necessity to resort to anything beyond Lord Derby's great national effort, which was being carried out with the hearty goodwill of all parties. He emphasised that married men who enlisted would not be called on to serve while younger and unmarried men were holding back. He hoped unmarried men would be obtained by voluntary effort, but, if need be, they would be secured by other means. (Cheers.)

THE HIGHER DIRECTION OF THE WAR.

Mr. Asquith, concluding, dealt with the question of the war committee of the cabinet, which would have power to summon experts with special knowledge on all important questions. The cabinet should be kept constantly informed of all decisions of the committee and in all decisions involving a departure in policy the cabinet should be consulted before any decisive action was taken. He was confident that only on these lines was the successful conduct of the war possible. He attached the greatest importance to a more complete and intimate co-ordination between the staffs of the Allied Powers. A very happy illustration was General Joffre's visit.

A MAGNIFICENT PERORATION.

Mr. Asquith affirmed the great responsibility resting upon him as head of the Government, as measured by what had happened and what was still to happen. Our best blood was being spilled and thousands of young lives cut short. A cry went up in ever-increasing volume from torn hearts and mutilated homes, and we might have stood aloof in this most moving tragedy in the history of mankind, yet he did not believe that these sufferers would have set it said that Britain could have acted otherwise. (Cheers.)

He laboured unceasingly in upholding the common cause. If there had been errors, shortcomings, and lack of foresight he was the first person to acknowledge it, but he challenged anyone to prove that there had been anything of sloth, indifference or self complacency to such unpalatable facts or to conceal the truth. (Cheers.) He was confident that we were going to carry a righteous cause to a triumphant issue. "I am not going to shift the burden until satisfied that I cannot bear it, or that it can be borne better by others," declared Mr. Asquith amid cheers.

"As long as I enjoy the confidence of my sovereign, the House of Commons and the country I shall not surrender when heavy task. If there be moments when we are tempted to be faint-hearted let us ask ourselves in what year has our history done more to justify faith in our manhood and womanhood of our people than the last hours of Edith Cavell's story of a worse ordeal than death, watching the moments creeping on to her doom, slowly and remorselessly, in death already swallowed up. It has taught our bravest a supreme lesson in courage, and in the United Kingdom and Empire there are thousands of such women. A year ago we did not know it. We have great traditions but a nation does not exist on traditions alone. Thank God we have living examples of all the qualities that build up and sustained our empire. Let us be worthy of them and endure to the end." (Loud cheers.)

EX-CABINET MINISTER'S CRITICISMS.

Sir Edward Carson declared that the cabinet as an organisation and a machine was utterly incapable of conducting the war under present conditions. What he wanted was a small number of men sitting daily with the best responsible advisers, and taking the whole responsibility. Sir Edward Carson read his letter tendering his resignation, wherein he said that in view of Sir Edward Grey's statement on the 23rd September he was unable to understand how England could abandon Serbia to her fate, without national dishonour. Moreover, such a

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course would be an admission of failure and was only justifiable after every other alternative had been exhausted. We ought to concentrate at Salonika, use our naval power to its utmost, and make vigorous efforts to compel Greece to fulfil her Treaty obligations—even to the extent of breaking off friendly relations. Sir Edward Carson, continuing his speech, hoped the new plan of campaign would be worked out clearly and definitely, because there was no trace of any such thing when he was in the Cabinet.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S REPLY.

Sir Edward Grey said that Sir E. Carson's statement must have given the impression that the Government promised to help Serbia and then vacillated and thus lost a valuable opportunity. Sir Edward Grey explained that his words on the 23rd September were founded on a promise made jointly with the French Government to send a certain number of troops to Salonika for the express purpose of enabling Greece to fulfil her obligations. It ought clearly to be understood that there had been no delay in landing troops to assist Serbia in her hour of need.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs emphatically denied that through vacillation and hesitation help had been lost to Serbia. We had been in close consultation with France as to the best use that could be made of the forces sent to the Near East. There been absolutely no delay. All the forces at our disposal were landed at Salonika, and were now engaged in the operations in the Balkans, while preparations were being made for the sending of further forces to the East. All assistance in the power of Britain and France had been given to Serbia in her hour of need after the Greek Government took a different view of its Treaty obligations to Serbia.

IRELAND WANTS NO PREMATURE PEACE.

Mr. John Redmond said that Ireland would continue to do her duty on one condition, namely, that there was no talk of premature peace, which would be a criminal betrayal of the living and the dead.

His debate took place on a formal motion for adjournment, and consequently terminated at the end of the sitting without a vote.

POLITICAL ATMOSPHERE CONSIDERABLY CLEARED.

The opinion is generally held that despite criticisms Mr. Asquith has considerably cleared the political atmosphere and has removed apprehensions that the Government would split upon the rack of Compulsion. His refreshing candour on the subject of the Dardanelles, and finance is also welcomed, placing all subjects in their proper perspective and enabling the public the better to grasp the knotty problems with which we are faced. Mr. Redmond's opposition to a premature peace came as a complete surprise, and means strong support for the Government, since the recruiting field in Ireland has been comparatively untouched.

ENEMY ENTRAPPED IN SWAMPS.

ANNIHILATED BY THE RUSSIANS.

PETROGRAD, November 3rd. A communiqué says that the enemy unsuccessfully attacked above Friedrichstadt in order to cross the Dvina in boats. The Russians on the night of the 31st ult. rushed trenches north-west of Tchariysk and captured machine-guns and 400 Austrians and Germans. The enemy were driven into swamps near Kumanovo and were annihilated. The Russians in Galicia crossed Lake Ichkov and landed in the night on the opposite shore. They negotiated wire entanglements, some of which were submerged, and by-passed the Austro-German defences. Further successes are reported in the Strypa region, numerous prisoners being taken.

ITALIANS PUSHING FORWARD.

ROME, November 3rd. An official announcement says that the Italians have forced the fourth line of Austrian entrenchments on the Podgora heights.

FURTHER ARTILLERY FIGHTING.

PARIS, November 3rd. The evening communiqué reports violent cannonades and hand-to-hand trench fighting in Neuville St. Vaast. The French artillery south of the Somme plastered the German trenches and dropped shells among the enemy reliefs. The Germans unsuccessfully exploded several mines in Argonne without damaging the French works. The French infantry fire prevented the enemy from occupying the craters.

HIS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO FLANDERS.

"THE FINAL LAP WINS."

LONDON, November 3rd. Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says that the King, on the eve of his departure, in a special Order of the Day said—"I am happy to have been once more with my Armies. It was especially gratifying to me to be able to see some of the newly-created Armies, whose growth has been watched from recruit drill till they were inspected on the eve of their departure for the Front. They have already justified the general conviction of their splendid fighting worth. It is a matter of regret to me that my accident prevented me from seeing all my heart with admiration of their cheerful endurance and dogged determination. Keep the goal in sight, and remember that it is the final lap that wins."

(Con'tinued on page 6.)

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS:

CHIYUEN, Chinese str., 1,177, Ross, 3rd November—Shanghai 27th October, General—Chinese.
FOOLEE, Chinese str., 859, E. Miyake, 3rd November—Daijy 27th October, General—Chinese.
HAIYANG, British str., 1,362, A. E. Hodgins, 3rd November—Singapore 25th October, General—Chinese.
JAVA MARU, Japanese str., 2,847, D. Fuchigami, 3rd November—Kobe 27th October, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
KAMO MARU, Japanese str., 4,840, R. Shimidzu, 3rd November—London 25th September, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
LOKSANG, British str., 997, D. W. Ritchie, 3rd November—Haiphong 2nd November, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
LUCHOW, British str., 1,221, D. R. Davies, 3rd November—Shanghai 31st October, General—Butterfield & Swire.
MUYOISAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,740, K. Murakata, 3rd November—Wakamatsu 28th October, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
NOVARA, British str., 4,249, H. R. Hetherington, 3rd November—Yokohama 23rd October, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
WAISHING, British str., 1,788, M. Picknell, 3rd November—Bangkok 21st October, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CLEARANCES

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
November 3rd.
CHEONGSHING, British str., for Canton.
CHIYUEN, Chinese str., for Canton.
DUPFAR, British str., for Swatow.

DEPARTURES.

November 3rd.
HONGKONG, British str., for Amoy.
KUNGSANG, British str., for Canton.
LUCHOW, British str., for Canton.
NICHUEN MARU, Jap. str., for Hongkong.
TAIKING, British str., for Manila.
TUNGSHAN, Dutch str., for Sabang.
TUNGSHAN, British str., for Canton.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per Novara, for Hongkong, from Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. Ede, Mr. C. J. Macdonald, Mr. A. Struat, Mr. R. Webster, Mr. J. Shimmun, Mr. W. W. Power, from Shanghai, Mr. A. Scattie, Mr. and Mrs. Fernandes and native servant, Mr. and Mrs. Valasco, Miss Valasco, Master M. Valasco.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT

The str. *Sardinia* left Singapore for this port on the 2nd instant, afternoon, with the outward English mails, and is due here on the 7th instant, at about daylight.

SHIPPING IN PORT

STEAMERS.
CHINGCHOW, British str., 1,195, Jas Doyle, 31st October—Port Parveval 28th October, Cement—Stone—Shewan, Tomes & Co.
CHIYO MARU, Japanese str., 6,411, E. Bent, 28th October—San Francisco 2nd October, General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
CHEONGSHING, British str., 1,295, S. McC. Liddell, 2nd November—Tientsin 24th October, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
DAIREN MARU, Japanese str., 3,937, 30th October—Manila 27th October, General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
DAYAWONGSE, British str., 1,047, C. W. Shoarer, 17th October—Manila 14th October, Ballast—Order.
DUPFAR, Norwegian str., 1,102, J. Bui, 30th October—Swatow 29th October, General—Order.
FOOSHING, British str., 1,423, Hay, 24th October—Kobe 17th October, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
HONGWAN I, British str., 2,000, G. King, 13th October—Singapore 7th October, General—Chinese.
HOPKINS, British str., 1,350, C. A. Robertson, 25th October—Sourabaya 14th October, Sugar—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
NAMSANG, British str., 2,292, H. E. Gilroy, 1st November—Mojji 27th October, Coal and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
NISHIO MARU, Japanese str., 1,659, M. Yedamada, 1st November—Java 13th October, Sugar—Java-China-Japan Lijn.
ONSANG, British str., 1,629, Tough, 30th October—Hongkong 27th October, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
SALAHADJI, Dutch str., 1,235, Liberg, 26th October—Swatow 25th October, General—Order.
SEIYO MARU, Japanese str., 4,771, Y. Maki, 29th October—Mojji 24th October, General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
SHIDZUKA MARU, Japanese str., 3,869, M. Tozawa, 2nd November—Seattle 18th October, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
SINKIANG, British str., 1,618, C. C. Williams, 31st October—Shanghai 25th October, General—Butterfield & Swire.
SUVERIRO MARU, Japanese str., 912, R. Aoi, 30th October—Keelung 18th October, Coal—Order.
TAIYO MARU, Japanese str., 1,629, F. Funoto, 28th October—Dairen 23rd October, General—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
TAISHUN, Chinese str., 1,216, Westerlund, 27th October—Shanghai 23rd October, General—Chinese.
TUNGSHING, British str., 1,172, Hussey, 31st October—Saigon 26th October, Rice—Order.
TUNGSHAN, British str., 2,599, G. W. Muir, 1st November—Chingwantao 27th October, Coal—Dodwell & Co.
WADA MARU, Japanese str., 2,430, T. Asai, 31st October—Mojji 25th October, Coal—Order.
WUHU, British str., 1,250, E. P. Partridge, 9th October—Wuhu 4th October, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "A" nearest Hongkong "B" midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "C" and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "D" together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG	PORT	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NOVARA	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. R. Hetherington R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at Noon.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NELORE	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. M. King	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 19th inst., at 3 P.M.
LONDON & GLASGOW	CITY OF BOMBAY	Brit. str.	1 m.	Irish	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 24th inst., at Noon.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, SO.	FUBHART MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Charbonnel	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 6th inst., at Noon.
MARSHALLS VIA PORTS	ATLANTIC	Brit. str.	1 m.	Deguchi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst., at 5 P.M.
VICTORIA, F.O. & SHANTON VIA KUNMING, SO.	SHIDZUKA MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Manfield	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th inst., at Noon.
VANCOUVER & SEATTLE	HAWAI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Manfield	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 3 P.M.
BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	MEXICO CITY	Brit. str.	1 m.	Manfield	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	About End of Nov.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, SO.	INVERLYDE	Brit. str.	1 m.	Manfield	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	About 1st Dec.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, SO.	DAIREN MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Manfield	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	To-morrow, at 10.30 A.M.
MEXICAN, PANAMA & CUBAN PORTS VIA JAPAN	CHIYO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Manfield	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 9th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	INVERIC	Brit. str.	1 m.	Manfield	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 10th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SEIYO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Manfield	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	To-day, at 11 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	DAIREN MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Manfield	GIRD, LIVINGSTON & CO	On 13th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Jap. str.	1 m.	Manfield	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 16th inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	HUACHO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Manfield	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst., at 10 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TAIYAN MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Manfield	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th inst., at D'light.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Jap. str.	1 m.	Manfield	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 13th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHIYO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Manfield	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	To-day, at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	DAIREN MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Manfield	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 5 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHIYO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Manfield	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	DAIREN MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Manfield	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	About 6th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHIYO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Manfield	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 7th inst., at D'light.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	DAIREN MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Manfield	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 9th inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHIYO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Manfield	DAVID SASSON & CO., LTD.	On 9th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	DAIREN MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Manfield	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th inst., at D'light.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHIYO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Manfield	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	About 14th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	DAIREN MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Manfield	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 4th Dec.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHIYO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Manfield	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	On 11th inst., at 8 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	DAIREN MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Manfield	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 9th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHIYO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Manfield	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 6th inst., at 2 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	DAIREN MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Manfield	DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & CO.	On 9th inst., at 2 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHIYO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Manfield	DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & CO.	On 12th inst., at 2 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	DAIREN MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Manfield	DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & CO.	On 6th inst., at 3 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHIYO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Manfield	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 9th inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	DAIREN MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Manfield	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 13th inst., at 5 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHIYO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Manfield	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 16th inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	DAIREN MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Manfield	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 7 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHIYO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Manfield	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	DAIREN MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Manfield	DAVID SASSON & CO., LTD.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHIYO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Manfield	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 9th inst., at 3 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	DAIREN MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Manfield	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 13th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHIYO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Manfield	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 26th Jan.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	DAIREN MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Manfield	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 7th inst., at 10 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHIYO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Manfield	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 7th inst., at D'light.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	DAIREN MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Manfield	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Saturday, 6th Nov., 3 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 6th Nov., 3 P.M.
HOIHOW and HAIPHONG	"LOONGSANG"	Sunday, 7th Nov., D'light
SHANGHAI	"KEWONGSANG"	Sunday, 7th Nov., D'light
TIENTSIN & WEIHAIWEI	"KEWONGSANG"	Sunday, 7th Nov., D'light
SINGAPORE & SAURABAYA	"FOOKSANG"	Tuesday, 9th Nov., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"WINGSANG"	Thursday, 11th Nov., D'light
MANILA	"WINGSANG"	Saturday, 13th Nov., 3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.
The steamers "KUNGSANG," "LAISANG," and "FOOKSANG," leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YAMASING," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offered), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.
These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze, Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.
Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kuantan, Lahad Datu, Singapore, Tawau, Uluken, Jesselton and Labuan.
Telephone No. 215.
For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1915. GENERAL MANAGERS

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

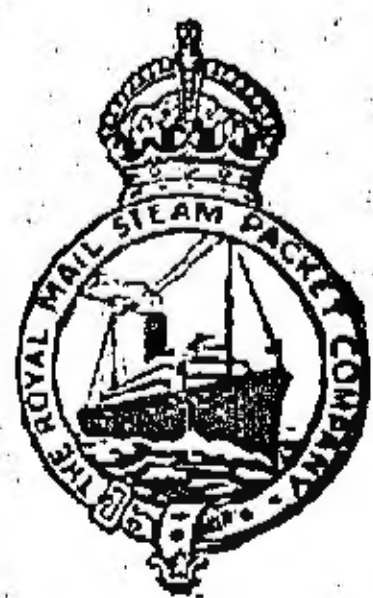
Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. AGENTS

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915.



THE ROYAL
R.M.S.P. MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMeward.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 10. AGENTS

Hongkong, 26th October, 1915.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS: FROM COLOMBO:

FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Services from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING:

S.S. "SALAMIS" ... From Hongkong: 25th Jan., 1916.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.

Fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and passage apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.

LONDON & GLASGOW ... "CITY OF BOMBAY" ... On 24th Nov.

LONDON & HULL ... "KIOTO" ... On 18th Dec.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

OR TO BEISS & CO., CANTON.

GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1915.

THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia.	Sails Hongkong for Australia.
"CHANGSHA"	8th Nov.	13th Nov.
"TAIYUAN"	18th Nov.	2nd Dec.

These Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

For freight or passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1915.

Telephone No. 30. AGENTS.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NOVARA"

Captain H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about the 15th November, 1915, taking Passengers and Mails for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MEDINA," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. "KAISER-LIND," due in London about the 15th Dec. 1915. Passengers will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1915.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Steamship

"INVERIC"

Captain A. Wallace, 4,789 tons, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY 17th November.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Managing Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1915.

For VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

THE Steamship

"MEXICO CITY"

About end of November.

For Freight and particulars apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1915.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The str. *Monteagle* left Vancouver on Sunday, October 17th, p.m., and is due to arrive at Hongkong about Friday, November 12th.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The str. *Changsha* left Sydney for Hongkong via usual Australian ports, Zambonga and Manila on 13th instant, and may be expected to arrive on or about 7th November.

MERCHANT STEAMER.

The str. *Japan* from Calcutta has left Singapore and may be expected here on or about the 4th instant.

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA.

INDIA, AUSTRALIA, SO.

and for

Private Business at the Outposts, & Comprehensive and Complete Record of the

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST

is given in the

HONGKONG WEEKLY

PRESS.

with which is incorporated

THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.

Subscription, paid in advance,

